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LAST EDITION

## GREAT PROMISE SEEN IN IRISH CONGRESS PLAN

Debate in British Parliament  
Gives Impression of Considerable  
Hopefulness, for Solution  
of Home Rule Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—While, as Mr. Asquith said, some expressions were used in yesterday's speeches on the Government's Irish proposals which might inspire discouragement, the general impression left by the debate in Parliament was one of considerable hopefulness. Though cold water was thrown on the convention idea by Sir John Lonsdale, who proposed simply to refer it to the Ulster Unionists Council and to obey the specific directions of that body it was clear that he would not take it upon himself to recommend them to refuse it, and Mr. Asquith was possibly right in thinking he might even advise its acceptance.

William O'Brien, who was extremely and bitterly controversial in expounding his policy of "conciliation and consent," had already of course wholeheartedly accepted the convention idea of which he claimed to be the originator, though in his view the Government were now doing the right thing in entirely the wrong way. Apart from these two, however, the Prime Minister, John Redmond, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Carson, who intervened unexpectedly and extemporaneously after the former Prime Minister, delivered very helpful speeches.

In the House of Lords, the course of the debate was also very satisfactory, for though Lord Midleton had things to say about anti-British propaganda, Lord Balfour, Lord Bryce, Lord Beresford, Lord Macdonnell, Lord Selborne, the Archbishop of York and the Government spokesmen naturally, and very strikingly it had the support of Lord Lansdowne, whom the Liberals generally regard as the wreckers of last year's Irish scheme.

Although the debate in the Lower House was not expected to provide startling developments, it drew together a crowded house and the distinguished Strangers' Gallery was also crowded. Prominent in this gallery were Lord Wimborne, Lord Pirrie, whose business interests in Belfast are so great, Sir Edward Clark and, especially interesting, the Duke of Connaught in a field marshal's uniform, who had robbed Lord Fisher of his seat above the clock.

The Duke of Connaught's presence was particularly interesting because his name is one of those mentioned among the possible chairmen of the coming Irish convention. One may note here that other popular names for the chairmanship are General Smuts and Mr. Asquith, both of whom it is widely thought, would make ideal chairmen. In the end it may be found that Irishmen prefer to choose one of their own countrymen, and already the names of Lord Donoughmore and Lord Strathmore have been put forward. In expounding his policy Mr. Lloyd George spoke for only 20 minutes, confining his speech exclusively to the convention proposal. He referred to past failures and said the main feature

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

During the past 24 hours, Sir Douglas Haig's forces in the British section of the western front have been engaged in consolidating their gains northwest of Bullecourt. This, London declares, is being accomplished with little interference from the Germans, and adds that with the exception of a sector of about 2000 yards long immediately west of Bullecourt, the British now hold the whole of the Hladenburg line, from a point one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras.

In the French section, with the exception of violent artillery actions in the region of Moronvillers, about 15 miles east of Rheims, the day, Paris reports, was "comparatively calm."

In the Italian theater the Italian forces are still keeping up a vigorous offensive, but the fighting during the past 24 hours has been inconclusive, both sides claiming successes.

The news from Macedonia shows that the Serbians are successfully holding their gains of last week, and that all German Bulgarian counterattacks are being steadily repulsed.

### Vast Actions Frequent

Allies' Offensive Grinds Steadily on  
Huge Scale.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The whole Western European front has settled down to a policy of persistent grinding away at the German and Austro-German lines from the Adriatic to the North Sea.

Actions today comparing in magnitude to the original British offensive at Loos and Hulluch in 1915 are

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William G. McAdoo

United States Secretary of the Treasury

## NEW RUSSIAN RULE IS UPHELD

Real Spirit of the Revolution  
Revealed by Later Reports  
—Any Friction Noted Was  
Result of German Intrigue

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We are now receiving the Russian newspapers covering the week of revolution and the weeks following the revolution. Some of us also have had the opportunity of talking with persons who saw and felt the spirit of the Russian revolution. From these two sources one is able to establish more clearly the spirit of the great events that took place. Comparing these reports with those that were cabled to America, one is inclined to regret that the foreign correspondents gave so much attention to the dramatic and sensational episodes, at the expense of the more constructive side. Also, as usual, they saw only Petrograd, which they have always seemed to believe to be the center, as well as the official capital, of the country. They therefore gave little attention to what was going on in other cities, and particularly in the provinces, though the Russian newspapers are filled with reports of the revolution as it developed and progressed in the smaller towns and in the peasant villages.

The new government immediately took over the official Petrograd telegraph agency, and through it published the news and its first acts to the rest of the country and to the whole world. The first statement of the change of government was sent out by the powerful wireless station at Petrograd, and the first words of the message were "To every one." In all the cities newspaper men organized local committees to reestablish the publication of newspapers, by means of which the population all over the country could keep in touch with the events at Petrograd. But perhaps more important

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## REGIMENTS NOT TO LOSE IDENTITY

So far as is known to any official in State or military circles, all the established Massachusetts regimental organizations of the National Guard will keep their identity when they are taken into the Regular Army, and will depart for service abroad carrying banners, in many cases given to these regiments at the time of the Spanish war as well as dating as far back in some cases to the Civil War, such as the Massachusetts Ninth Regiment. It has been the custom of the Governor of the Commonwealth to review the State troops before leaving for the scene of war, and it is presumed that this custom will be followed by Governor McCall. No announcement has yet been made to this effect, however, or whether he will review the regiments in Boston as Governor Andrews did at the time of the Civil War or at Framingham as Governor Wolcott did at the outbreak of the Spanish War. At these reviews it has been the custom for the Governor to present flags to each regiment.

## FAIR PRICE FOR COAL IS PLEDGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today pledged itself to insure fair distribution and fair prices for anthracite coal. The pledge was made in a letter to the United States Senate.

The commission announced that agents had been sent throughout the anthracite coal district to observe closely the operation of plans formulated at recent conferences of the commission with operators, jobbers and re-retailers.

## STEALING RIDES NOT APPROVED

Automobile Men Indorse Action  
of Police Authorities in Giving  
Out Orders to Put a Stop to  
Practice of Boys

High commendation for the action of the Boston Police Department in instructing patrolmen to use every effort to prevent boys from "stealing" rides on automobiles and other vehicles was voiced by representative automobile men of Boston today, who declared that full cooperation between the policemen and the automobilists would result in a great diminution of this nuisance to the great benefit of all concerned.

In orders issued to the police captains in regard to boys stealing rides on automobiles, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police says in part: "This practice is not only dangerous for the boy stealing a ride, but is also a source of great danger for the operator of the automobile upon which the boy is riding, especially if the operator makes any effort to remove the boy while his automobile is in motion."

"It is also a matter of great annoyance to operators of automobiles, other than the one upon which the boy is stealing a ride, as it often happens that the boy jumps from his perch directly in front of an automobile following or one coming in an opposite direction to the one upon which he had been riding."

Superintendent Crowley also ordered the captains to instruct their officers "to make every effort to prevent boys riding upon the rear of all vehicles either by taking such boys to the station and sending for their parents or making prosecution in court."

"I approve very strongly of the action of the Police Department," said John H. MacAlman, president of the Automobile Dealers Association. "I think it is a fine move on the part of the police because such a practice by the boys is a great nuisance and an annoyance to the driver and injurious to the car. Boys hanging on to the rear of the car or swinging from the lowered top injures not only the top, but quite frequently damages the back of the car. I hope the police will also rigidly enforce the regulations against boys stealing rides on electric cars."

"I think the action of the police is a very good thing," said Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of the Highway Safety League. "It will contribute to increasing safety on the streets and the police can do much to prevent boys from catching on to automobiles and dropping off again without warning to other approaching drivers."

From William A. Thibodeau, secretary of the Automobile Association came this comment: "I am very glad to see that the Police Department has taken this action. We had two boys into the Juvenile Court a short time ago and the judge sentenced them to write essays on why they should not steal rides on automobiles. By the time their parents had arrived and they had completed their essays every one was convinced that there were two boys who would not be stealing rides again. I hope the police will enforce the regulations, for the boys damage much property and prove a great nuisance to the automobilist."

## OLD SHELLS USED ON THE MONGOLIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some of the shells aboard the armed merchant liners Mongolia and St. Louis to be used in resisting submarine attacks were made during the Spanish-American war.

This fact came to light today when Admiral Earle, chief of the Ordnance Department, submitted to Secretary Daniels a report on the accident which caused the death of two American nurses on the armed merchant liner Mongolia.

## PRESIDENT NAMES BOY FOR WEST POINT

Melville Harris Putnam of Malden received notice today by telegram that he had been appointed to West Point by President Wilson. This is one of the 20 appointments made by the President every year to the United States Military Academy and Mr. Putnam was one of the 200 who took the examinations last March.

He will enter the academy on June 14 at the age of 17 years. His father was Maj. Albert B. Putnam, U. S. A., and entered West Point also at the age of 17. The young man has traveled around the world with his father while on Army duty and has been trained for an officer's life.

## MASSACRE OF JEWS BY TURKS

Deportations From Palestine by  
Order of Djemal Pasha Is a  
Repetition of Tactics Followed  
Against the Armenians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information that has been gained by The Christian Science Monitor, indicates that the Turks have commenced a series of atrocities against the Jews of Palestine similar to those perpetrated upon the Armenians and the Syrians, and that this third chapter in the record of Turkey in the war is probably now being written.

The Jews in Jerusalem and throughout Palestine who come under the ruthless sway of Djemal Pasha, number 300,000. The same methods that characterized the first weeks of the extermination program against the Armenians are being used now against the Jews. The Armenians, it will be recalled, were sent out into the desert, and there perished. Small numbers were sent in the first weeks of the movement and later open massacres took place. Exactly the same program is being followed at Jaffa and Jerusalem.

The first mention of the Palestine atrocities came in a press dispatch from London, on May 8, saying 4000 had been deported. On the strength of this dispatch, published in the United States, cablegrams were sent to Ambassador Page, Consul Garrels at Alexandria, and the United States Minister at Copenhagen, asking for confirmation.

Ambassador Page replied that the report of the deportation had been verified in London in the Jewish Chronicle, and that the editor said the information came from authoritative sources. The ambassador was requested to ask the editor to give his source of information, and he declared he could not do so without endangering the man who had told him.

However, Consul Garrels at Alexandria cabled saying that the deportations at Jaffa had taken place, and that the account as given by Reuters' Agency was correct, except that the deportations took place at Ahnaut, outside of Jerusalem.

Persons familiar with the situation in Palestine have given up hope that the 4000 Jews mentioned in the dispatches as having been deported will survive.

The Swedish Government has been requested by the United States to protest at Constantinople against this outrage, and a similar request will be made through the Spanish Government, but because of the remarkable internal situation in Turkey, these requests will have little or no effect.

It is known that the Sublime Porte officials have confessed to diplomatists that they never direct Djemal Pasha to do anything. Invariably they say they do not go beyond "proposing" or "recommending." It then remains for Djemal Pasha to comply, as he may or may not wish. Because of his hatred of the Jews, it is felt that protests lodged at Constantinople, even if the Turkish authorities there consent to "recommend," will have no effect.

Persons familiar with the record of the Armenian atrocities recall that preceding that action the Russian forces were about to overrun Armenia, and they have learned that the Turks encouraged by the Germans, undertook the extermination of the Armenians before the Russians could be in a position to interfere. In the case of the Jews of Palestine, the British force south is about to come to their rescue, and Djemal Pasha may seek to repeat now the cruelties of two years ago.

Well-informed Jews of the United States are deeply concerned over the situation, and while the Government has thus far done all in its power, no way seems clear at the present time for any other action beyond mere protests. Djemal Pasha is antagonistic to the Jews, and is a law unto himself. One authority here believes the deportations are actuated by the German opposition to Zionism, or as a means of preventing the completion by the British of the railway.

One of the chief matters of concern, aside from the immediate deplorable condition that besets the people of Jerusalem and Palestine, is the possibility that the impious hand of the Saracen may be laid upon the places in and about Jerusalem, that the Christian world holds most dear. It is explained, however, that even should the worst come to pass, as now seems certain, the Turks, who are followers of Muhammad, respect landmarks of Palestine and places given reverential character even by common report. They respect the names of Holy Writ as those of lesser prophets who preceded Muhammad, and consequently, it is explained, though their cruelty and barbarity may go to the lengths of extermination of a race, the sacred landmarks will be spared.

## GERMAN SHIPPING GAZETTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Hamburg shipping interests under the leadership of Herr Ballin are stated to be arranging for the establishment of a German counterpart of Lloyd's Shipping Gazette, and it is feared the latter may suppress news of German shipping after the war.

## LOWER POSTAL RATE AGREED ON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A reduction in the postal rates on second-class mail matter—newspapers and magazines—as proposed in the revenue bill, was agreed upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee. The revenue bill proposed rates on second-class matter ranging from two cents a pound—double the present national rate—for the first two postal zones, with high rates for other zones. The committee compromise provides for rates ranging from 1½ cents for the first two zones to eight cents for the last zone.

## HAMPDEN ROAD NOTES CRITICIZED

Attorney-General Before Legis-  
lative Committee Says Trust-  
tees of Savings Banks Holding  
Them Should Take Them Up

Investment by savings banks in notes of the Hampden railroad, bearing the indorsement of the Hampden Investment Company, were criticized today by Henry C. Attwill, attorney-general of Massachusetts, at a hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on the bill to extend the powers of the attorney-general, to give him authority to investigate the financial affairs of the Hampden railroad.

Mr. Attwill said that the action of the savings banks trustees could not be tested in the courts and that the savings banks commissioner had reported to him that in his opinion, the investments were not illegal. Mr. Attwill stated that, in his opinion, however, the legality of such investments was a matter of considerable question, especially as the only security on the notes were embankments of earth for the road bed and the indorsement of the Hampden Investment Company which owned no property.

He declared that the Savings Bank Commissioner had never been called upon to pass upon the validity of the notes and he believed that the Attorney-General should be given power to take action in cases where there was not sufficient security in savings investments. Mr. Attwill thought that the trustees of the savings banks should be compelled to take up the Hampden Railroad notes and restore the money to the banks. He further believed that the Bank Commissioner should be required to examine the value of all securities held by savings banks.

In the opinion of the Attorney-General savings banks trustees investing in the notes of the Hampden Railroad had been negligent in their trust. Mr. Attwill was asked regarding the Hampden Railroad's relations with other railroads, including the Boston & Maine Railroad, and he replied that while the directors of the Boston & Maine had voted to lease the Hampden Railroad this action had never been approved by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and was, therefore, of no value.

Among others who advocated a favorable report on the bill were Representative Harvey M. Frost of Somerville and Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association.

## PLEASANT VIEW RAZING BEGUN

CONCORD, N. H.—Razing of Pleasant View, for many years the home of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was begun on Monday. It was explained that the removal of the house was preliminary to the sale of the real estate by the directors of the Christian Science Church, acting under a provision of Mrs. Eddy's will.

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## ARTHUR D. HILL WINS OUT OVER P. H. JENNINGS

Official Vote on Delegates to the  
Constitutional Convention Al-  
so Shows Changes in the  
Congressional Districts

Several changes are made by the official tabulation of the returns from the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention election, made public today, in the list of winning delegates as announced unofficially the day after the election. Among them is the inclusion of Arthur D. Hill of Boston, formerly a leader of the Progressive party, among the delegates-at-large in place of Patrick H. Jennings, a Boston leader of organized labor.

Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, instead of Thomas F. Cassidy, of Adams, in the First Congressional District; Telephone Leboeuf of Webster, instead of Herbert W. Blake, of Gardner, in the Third Congressional District, and Arthur N. Harriman of New Bedford, instead of Herman A. Harding, of Chatham, in the sixteenth Congressional District, are the other changes found by a comparison of the official and unofficial tabulations.

An error of 12,740 votes was found in the total for Arthur D. Hill, as given in the unofficial returns. This number added to the unofficial returns made a total for Mr. Hill which advanced him from twenty-third position to fourteenth place among the candidates for delegates-at-large.

Mr. Jennings held sixteenth place, having barely qualified for a place among the 16 successful candidates, according to the unofficial returns; but Mr. Hill's advance, together with a small error for Mr. Jennings that was announced unofficially, put the latter in eighteenth place.

The position of Charles F. Choate Jr. in seventeenth place was confirmed by the official tabulation.

George W. Anderson of Brookline is put in tenth place, before Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, who takes eleventh place, according to the official tabulation.

The official results in the contest for delegates-at-large—the leading 16 candidates being the winners—follow:

John W. Cummings, Fall River	161,896
David I. Walsh, Fitchburg	157,927
Charles F. Adams, Concord	133,639
Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston	128,706
Sherman L. Whipple, Brookline	127,293
John L. Bates, Brookline	125,584
Matthew Hale, Boston	113,659
Josiah Quincy, Boston	118,576
George W. Coleman, Boston	117,543
George W. Anderson, Brookline	115,927
Edwin E. Curtis, Boston	113,214
Joseph Walker, Brookline	112,701
Daniel R. Donovan, Springfield	111,029
Arthur D. Hill, Boston	110,660
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton	105,704
James T. Moriarty, Boston	104,798
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southborough	104,152
Patrick H. Jennings, Boston	102,512
Samuel J. Elder, Winchester	99,581
Abbott L. Lowell, Cambridge	90,601
Nathan Matthews, Boston	90,583
William H. Brooks, Holyoke	89,702
George H. Wrenn, Springfield	88,547
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford	82,216
Morefield Storey, Lincoln	81,913
Charles J. Barton, Melrose	81,873
Albert S. Ames, Cambridge	81,587
Walter A. Bule, Boston	84,762
Charles B. Strecker, Boston	84,201
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell	84,093
Winifred R. Evans Jr., Everett	78,103
Eugene N. Foss, Boston	73,623
All others	54

Regarding the initiative and referendum issue, the changes were said to have made no difference in the net result. Mr. Hill is an advocate of the initiative and referendum, as was Mr. Jennings, the displaced candidate.

The official results in the thirteenth congressional district—the four leading candidates being the winners—were:

Samuel L. Bowers, Newton	10,917
Charles S. Pierce Jr., Walpole	9,969
Frederick L. Anderson, Newton	9,820
Robert Luce of Waltham	9,497

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CAMPAIGN IN  
EAST AFRICASecond Portion of General Smuts  
Dispatch Deals With Operations  
Up to Time of His De-  
parture From Dar-es-Salaam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Continuing his dispatch on the operations in German East Africa General Smuts describes the campaign from Dec. 22, when the preparations for an advance on all fronts were complete. He deals first with the operations under General van Deventer and Northey, both of whom, despite heavy rains, were ready to advance on Dec. 24 in a combined offensive to drive the German forces over the Ulangue and Rufiji rivers. General van Deventer with the second division on Dec. 25 encountered the German forces entrenched east of Magona (Lugegeta Nek) and took steps to cut off his retreat. Simultaneously General Northey proceeded to invest the hostile position at Mfrikia. Mfrikia was occupied on Dec. 26, the German forces having evacuated it and retired along the Mahenge road. Severe fighting occurred on this date between the second division and their opponents but during the night the British positions were pushed up to within 300 yards of the German main position, and dawn on Dec. 27 found the position empty, the opposing troops having slipped away through the dense bush during the night. The arrangements for intercepting them proved successful on Dec. 27 and 28, but eventually they escaped through the dense bush and forest under cover of night.

The operations of General van Deventer and Northey at this time are interesting, General Smuts says, as showing the practical impossibility of cornering an enemy in country of a nature such as that in which these operations were conducted. For the remainder of the period with which this dispatch deals, the operations in the west, though they resulted in gradually pressing the enemy back, were not marked by any incident of special interest.

General Smuts then deals with the main operations in the Rufiji area. On the Mgeta front heavy rain delayed the offensive till Dec. 31, but this delay had its compensations. Two main considerations, General Smuts says, governed my dispositions, viz., the seizure of a crossing over the Rufiji and the capture, if possible, of the enemy force immediately opposing me. To the former of these two objects I attached the highest importance, and the chief problem which confronted me was how to seize a crossing over the river without allowing the enemy to become aware of my intention. For I was particularly anxious that the enemy should not evade a heavy blow by an early retirement from my front. Once over the Rufiji my intention was to move southeast and effect a junction with Hoskins' division moving northwest from the Matumbi mountains, and by these combined movements to cut all connection between the two enemy forces on Rufiji and at Mahenge respectively, and either to envelop the enemy on the Rufiji or deal him a heavy blow as he escaped south.

To secure a crossing over the Rufiji, I decided to detach a considerable force to make a wide detour and capture and maintain a bridgehead in the neighborhood of Mkalinsio, 20 miles southwest of Kibambawe, while, with the remainder of my forces, I attacked and held the enemy north of the Rufiji. General Smuts then outlines the arrangements he made with these objects in view.

The report indicates that the movement began on Jan. 1 as arranged, the preliminary work having been carried out without a hitch. It then describes the subsequent fighting in the effort to hold the opposing forces and deal a crushing blow. The difficulties of preventing the enemy from slipping away in such country were, as the report had already indicated, enormous, and on the morning of Jan. 2, it states, it became clear that the whole enemy force on the Mgeta front had retired to the south of our forces.

The existence of an enemy position on the Tshogowali River near Beho-Beho had long been known, and it might be assumed that the retiring enemy force would concentrate there. I decided once more, General Smuts states, to make an attempt to encircle the enemy, and with this object the First Brigade was moved from the Wirani to Beho-Beho road westward between Fuga and the Tshogowali River, with orders to reach a ridge south of the river early the following morning. General Beves was warned of the enemy retirement, and that he had no time to lose if the Rufiji crossing was to be seized without opposition.

On Jan. 3, at 6:30 a. m., and therefore a day ahead of their program, the advance troops of Beves' Brigade, after a 30-mile continuous march, crossed the Rufiji a few miles south of Mkalinsio and secured and entrenched a bridge-head. The march of the Second South African Infantry Brigade on this occasion was a noteworthy achievement, even in a campaign which affords repeated instances of splendid endurance by every unit of the forces under most trying and exhausting conditions.

The main object of my operations had thus been achieved in a shorter time than I had thought possible. On the same day, the 3rd, the First Brigade was marching through the most difficult country toward its objective south of the Tshogowali River.

The First Division was warned of the desirability of not committing too strong a force at Kibata, and to the east of it. In the reports of this di-

vision the first indications of a withdrawal of the enemy westwards were to be observed. On the 4th at 10:30 a. m. the First Brigade arrived on the Beho-Beho to Kibambawe Road, and had a sharp engagement with the enemy retiring from Beho-Beho, but, though severely handled, the enemy again slipped past. The air reconnaissances this day showed that the repair of the Rufiji bridge at Kibambawe had been nearly completed by the enemy.

The First Division reported further portions of the Kibata area clear of the enemy, and that reconnaissances were proceeding. On January 5 the First Brigade and 2nd Kashmiris, reached Kibambawe and found the enemy had crossed the bridge during the night, and was holding the right flank. The whole roadway of the bridge had been removed. General Sheppard was ordered to cross the Rufiji during the night of the 5th-6th. By the morning of the 6th January one double company and two machine guns had crossed the Rufiji at Kibambawe, and lay throughout the day concealed in the reeds on the river bank, the enemy having failed to detect the crossing. Reports of the weakening of the enemy strength in the Matumbi mountains opposite the First Division continued. General Beves reported that, after an engagement, an enemy force near Mkalinsio had retired, and that the considerable strength of his brigade was occupying Mkalinsio camp. On January 8 I proceeded to the Rufiji at General Beves' crossing and instructed General Beves to withdraw his forces from Mkalinsio and remain concentrated on the right flank of the river at his original place of crossing.

Orders were sent to the First Division, in view of the strong evidence that the enemy was moving to the west from Kibata, to send a battalion toward Mohoro and to the west of it to clear up the situation. General Sheppard reported the situation unchanged at Kibambawe, beyond that he had crossed more troops. Though able to maintain his position, he was not in a position to undertake offensive action. He was instructed to hold his positions. The Nigerian Brigade left Duthumi en route for Beves' crossing on the Rufiji, it being intended that the offensive south of the Rufiji should be resumed when the fresh brigade arrived at the river.

The enemy resistance in the Kibata area had much diminished and the movement of part of the first division north toward the Rufiji delta was beginning. The enemy north of the Rufiji was found to have evacuated his position at Mkaamba on the night of the 8th-9th, and was reported to be retiring toward Kissegesse and our forces were moving in pursuit. On Jan. 10 Colonel Burne occupied Kibesa. In the Kibata area troops of the first division advanced both north and west to keep in touch with the retreating enemy, and occupied Mwengei and Ngarambi respectively.

The situation was now clearing up. The enemy detachments north of the Rufiji at Kissegesse and Mkaamba were falling back south, followed by our patrols, and several companies were stated already to have crossed the river about 15 miles west of Ute, Kissegesse was occupied on the 17th by Colonel Burne, who immediately marched on to Koge. The withdrawal of the enemy from the Kitschi and Matumbi mountains north of Kibata continued.

Our troops reached Mohoro on the south Rufiji delta on Jan. 16, and found a 4.1 inch naval gun abandoned by the enemy some distance south of it. While the situation north of the Rufiji and eastwards towards the delta was thus rapidly clearing up, it still remained uncertain whether the enemy would attempt to make a stand at Ute and elsewhere south of the Rufiji, and so afford us an opportunity to cut off his retreat, or whether he would move south without loss of time. This uncertainty still remained when I relinquished the command on Jan. 20. The gap between the most westerly troops of the first division at north of Ngarambi and Beves' Brigade at Mkalinsio was still too wide to prevent such a retreat to the south, and in order to close or contract it, General Cunliffe's Nigerian Brigade was ordered to move forward from Mkalinsio to Luhemboro on Jan. 17, at the same time that the forces of Sheppard and Beves were to clear the enemy from the south of the Rufiji at Kibambawe. These orders were successfully carried out, the south bank of the river, as well as Mkalinsio and Luhemboro, being occupied on Jan. 18, and thereafter the Nigerian Brigade followed the retreating enemy towards the southeast. Such was the situation on Jan. 20 when I handed over the command to General Hoskins and sailed from Dar-es-Salaam.

## MUNITION WORKERS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions directs attention to the fact that: (1) Aliens in the United Kingdom may not take up or be engaged for work connected with the production of munitions except through a Board of Trade Employment Exchange; (2) It is an offense for an alien to take up such work, or for a firm to employ on such work aliens to whom the Ministry has not granted a permit to work on munitions. These regulations apply not only to controlled establishments, but to all firms engaged on the production of munitions of war under the Munitions of War Acts 1915 and 1916.

In this connection it must be understood that this regulation applies to all aliens working in munitions factories, whether these work as ordinary workmen or voluntary or week-end workers, and the attention of employers is called to the fact that they must satisfy themselves as regards voluntary or week-end workers that all such persons are either British subjects, or have obtained from the Ministry of Munitions, a permit to work on munitions. This restriction applies to all classes of volunteers, whether National Service volunteers, or volunteers whose employment is arranged for by a local agency.

NEW RUSSIAN  
RULE IS UPHELD

(Continued from page one)

portant—and this was recognized by the revolutionary leaders in Petrograd—was the intercommunication of reports on the progress of the revolution in the provinces. This well-organized publicity contributed to the uniformity and unanimity of the movement.

In all the cities the municipal authorities, on instructions from Petrograd, organized themselves as the new local government, arresting the former governors. Their first effort was to establish order and get the workmen back to the factory benches. To preserve order, a militia was organized, in which the university students played a very important part. Detailed instructions were given to the patrols established by the militiamen, and the strictest surveillance was exercised over the personnel and activity of these patrols. In Moscow, for example, the officers of the militia visited each patrol every two hours, in order to receive reports and give new instructions. In the villages the peasants took over the policing without disorders. Every one recognized their individual responsibility.

The democratic and representative character of all the local committees



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
M. RODZIANKO

organized should be particularly emphasized. In Moscow, for example, the Committee of 150 included representatives of the municipal government, of the Zemstvo and Municipal Unions, which have their headquarters in Moscow; the Moscow Association of Merchants; the stock exchange committees, the war industry committees and the cooperative societies. Through the latter the workmen, clerks and other democratic elements of the community were represented.

At the same time a separate council of workmen deputies was instituted in all large urban centers, corresponding to the Central Council in Petrograd. This special organization of workmen, to which in some places the local garrisons were attached, tended to cause anxiety in America. But it must be borne in mind that the workmen and soldiers were playing an all-important role in the movement and that their participation secured the essentially democratic character of the revolution. These councils were organized on the basis of one representative from each regiment and one representative from each factory in the proportion of one to a thousand workers. It is interesting to note that in the reports giving the names of the men leading the revolution that of the recognized leader, Kerensky, was always the second to be mentioned. The Duma announced the formation of an executive committee, at the head of which was the President of the Duma, Mr. Rodzianko. The second name on the list is that of Mr. Kerensky. When the new Government was established and the new ministers were announced, Kerensky's name came immediately after that of the Prime Minister, Prince Lvov.

As has been emphasized, the Provisional Government in Petrograd was supported by the whole country. This support was given largely because the country recognized the real nature of the revolution. The country saw that it was not a question of a few politicians in Petrograd taking advantage of a situation, in order to push themselves into power. It was realized by all that the move made was necessary in order to support the army at the front, and for victory. The banners carried in the demonstrations that occurred all over Russia bore mottoes that showed the real aim of the revolution—most of the mottoes used the word "Victory." The Mayor of Moscow, as President of the All-Russian Municipality Union, telegraphed to the mayors of all Russian cities, transmitting the instructions from Petrograd and adding a report on the events in Moscow. The last words of his telegram read, "There are no victims of disorders. In the city order now reigns. The establishment of a new régime aims first of all to help the army and secure victory." Then from all parts of Russia telegrams came in to the Provisional Government, assuring it of loyal support. Many of these telegrams were very short but to the point. One telegram

addressed to the Provisional Government contained only three Russian words, meaning "Welcome, accept, await orders."

Resolutions, promising support, came from all classes of the population. All over Russia meetings were held in the peasant villages, and resolutions passed and dispatched to the new Government, welcoming it and expressing the hope "that it will complete triumphantly the work begun, and lead the country from the critical situation to which it was brought by the old Government, and that it will bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

The permanent council of the united nobility of Russia, the most conservative group of the population, issued its proclamation, in which it called on all the nobility of Russia to recognize the new authority and to cooperate in every way with it. The proclamation read: "Let each of us, in all our activities, contribute all our strength to the common task. Let the Russian nobility, in close union with all the Russian land, by its self-sacrificing and disinterested help help Russia emerge, strengthened and reformed, from the severe trial through which she is passing."

With only one or two exceptions, particularly that of Boris, all the members of the imperial family immediately recognized the new authority. It had been known in certain circles, but now it became generally known through published interviews, that the members of the imperial family had for many months been attempting to reach the Emperor and put before him the true facts of the situation. An interview with the Grand Duke Cyril, which was given the widest publicity, mentioned the details of these efforts. Therefore men like Cyril and the Grand Duke Nicholas were able to convince every one of their sincerity when they came over to the side of the revolution. In this same connection, it is remarkable that all the Russian newspaper reports show no spirit of vindictiveness with regard to the deposed Sovereign. Full accounts were given of the scene at Pskov, where the act of abdication was signed. The newspapers reported the subsequent movements of the deposed Sovereign up to the moment when he was brought to Tsarskoe Selo, to be held under arrest. In all these accounts one notes almost a feeling of regret that the country's leaders had been unable to break through the ring of disloyal advisers who had been deceiving the Emperor. There was, therefore, no evidence of bitterness toward him, but one rather of regretful sorrow. At none of the street demonstrations and in none of the resolutions passed was any mention made of the Sovereign, except a general expression of joy that he had been set aside. The announcement of the abolition of the extreme penalty, which came in the very first days after the revolution, set at rest the thoughts of the more conservative, who might have feared some kind of public vengeance.

The Russian Church under the old régime was so organized that the administration of the church was concentrated in the hands of a small group. One found here in the organization of the church a very close parallel with the bureaucratic system in the civil administration. For years there had been a "constitutional" movement in the church by which the real leaders of the church were trying to get control of the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. The revolution released all these forces that had been working within the church. Many bishops who had been able to retain the confidence of the communities came out with public statements, in which they appealed, in the name of the church, for support of the new Provisional Government. One bishop emphasized particularly that the abdication of the Sovereign released all from the oath of allegiance which they had taken. In the villages the parish clergy acted along the same lines. Many Americans have wondered how "loyalty to the Little Father" could be reconciled in the peasants' minds with the change. The abdication of the Sovereign, and particularly the widely spread explanations of this abdication by the clergy, solved the problem, if there was one; for the Emperor by his blind support of the worst elements in the country had become personally discredited even among the broader masses.

The new Provisional Government had, therefore, the support of all classes of the population. It set about, however, immediately to introduce reforms that would not only make possible the better organization of the country for victory, but would also appeal to the more democratic elements of the community. Without delay, reforms were introduced in the organization of the army. The reports of these reforms tended to cause apprehension in America. It was felt that some of them would destroy the necessary discipline that must be maintained in any military organization; but the measures had as their object to establish discipline on a more solid basis. Some of the reforms introduced may seem insignificant; but they had a very important moral value. The word "soldier" was substituted for the humiliating expression "low rank," which was the official term. Officers were forbidden to use the familiar "thou" in speaking to soldiers, which had always indicated the social inferiority of the man addressed. Soldiers were given permission to smoke on the street, to enter restaurants and theaters and to use the front door, where before they had been obliged to use only the back entrance. I recall last summer a visit from a friend, an engineer and a man of wealth, who wore the uniform of a simple soldier. He was a Jew, and had refused to use influence to get special privileges. He had, however, enlisted in the army as a simple soldier. We had to have our luncheon in my room, because he could not enter the main dining room of the hotel. Reports reached America that the soldiers were to elect their officers, and this report caused con-

sternation. In the reports which I have from the Russian newspapers it is only the mess sergeants who are to be elected, the idea being to free the officers of the burden of looking after this side of the work, and also to bring about more "consciousness" and a sense of responsibility among the soldiers. But in all reports with regard to the reforms introduced in the army it was emphasized that first of all military discipline must be maintained. Much was made of a report that soldiers no longer needed to salute officers. This referred only to soldiers off duty, walking on the streets. Formerly a soldier had to come to attention, face right and stand while any high officer passed. A soldier carrying a message might take twice the time to reach his destination because of this formal manner of saluting.

One of the first steps of the new government had to do with the workingmen question. A Ministry of Labor



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
GRAND DUKE CYRIL

has been promised, the aim of which is to regulate all questions of labor. Until this ministry was instituted the Ministry of Trade and Industry organized a special section, to which were called representatives of workmen, employers and of other public organizations. Steps were taken to provide for the development of professional unions of all kinds. Through the above-mentioned conference and the professional unions it will be possible to settle by arbitration all conflicts between workmen and employers. Already new laws are being framed to regulate conditions in factories and to provide for the protection of the workmen. It has been emphasized by the new Minister of Trade and Industry that technical and professional education must be immediately developed among the workmen. As has been pointed out in many of the reports, all realize that only "an educated and technically trained workingmen class will be able to carry through the economic struggle that confronts us and defeat the Germans also in this field." The new Ministry of Labor has now been instituted.

One account of a small incident that took place during the days of revolution gives a clear picture of the spirit that prevailed in Russia during the historic days. In one of the "slum" districts of Petrograd, policemen in civilian dress tried to stir up trouble among the people by offering to tell them where they could secure vodka. One of the "outcasts" listened to the proposal, then gathered a group of his friends, seized the agents and took them off to the Duma, where they turned them over to the guard at the door, saying: "Here is our gift to the new Government. Believe us when we say that we shall not cause any disorder in these days of the great revolution. Even we drunkards understand what is going on. Perhaps, if all this had happened 20 years ago many of us would not have had to appear before you in rags and physically ruined. Perhaps we would have been among those elected to the Workmen Council." The men were invited to come into the Duma, but refused, saying, "No, we will go back and watch our districts, because perhaps while we are away some of those that have a weakness for alcohol might do something." And in actual fact, in this district of Petrograd, where in ordinary times it is unsafe to go at night, absolute order prevailed. The red flag,

representing the new popular Government, was flown from all the buildings.

What has been described here represents the spirit of the revolution during the first month. Then there developed friction, in large measure as the result of German intrigue, introduced through some of the extreme radical elements. It was impossible for the Provisional Government to use measures of repression against these agitators, for the old régime had always simply repressed, and the new order could not follow the same policy. So the agitation was allowed to run its course in full liberty, until it finally discredited itself. Unfortunately the foreign correspondents again gave us the fullest details on the activity of the disruptive forces. Every rumor that reached their ears—and Petrograd has always been a city of rumors—were put on the wires. The denial of the rumor that frequently came the very next day was never given the same attention in the printing of the cables. Had the correspondents seen the constructive organizing work that was going on all through the country, they would have prepared us better for the solution of the crisis that came in due course of time, and very quickly. For while the irresponsible minority in Petrograd was "ranting" and trying to stir up trouble, the workmen of Moscow were taking another line, and the peasants were electing delegates to the Peace Congress, which has just opened. Through this congress the peasantry of Russia will first formulate more definitely its views, and then will complete the organization of its forces.

Again to illustrate the spirit of the revolution that clearly has escaped us, as evidenced by our skepticism with regard to the permanency of the new order in Russia, let me mention two facts, simple but significant, which were perhaps mentioned but not emphasized in the reports of what was going on in Russia. The Minister of War from October, 1915, to June, 1916, General Shuvayev, enjoyed the confidence of the public, and cooperated with public workers, such as Guchkov and Lvov. He had been dismissed, so the report had it, because he cooperated with these men. He immediately offered his services to the new Government, and was given a place on the Committee of National Defense. His experience was thus available, and of great value to the new leaders. Katherine Breshkovskaya, the "grand mother" of the Russian Revolution, the most loved and most remarkable of the revolutionary leaders of previous periods, returned from exile amid rejoicing and ovations. This was described to us. But did we have her appeal to the soldiers, which she sent down to the front? She told the soldiers that they must now defeat the other enemy of Russia, the foreign enemy. This was her first thought and her first message. This has been the first thought in the minds of all Russians, with the exception of the small group of irresponsible doctrinaires, who have, some deliberately, intrigued in the interests of the enemy. And our own intriguers here in America—for we still have them with us—assisted them by trying either to discredit the Russian Revolution in the eyes of Americans or to make Americans pessimistic as to its success.

## HONOR FOR SIGNOR BISSOLATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Minister for Belgium accredited to the Quirinal, together with the Belgian deputies, MM. Lorand and Destree, will shortly present to Signor Bissolati the diploma which accompanies the "cross of war" recently bestowed on him. As has been previously announced, Signor Bissolati received the insignia of this decoration during his recent visit to the Belgian front.

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SHIPBUILDING IN  
UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the shipping controller that the output of steamers during the six months ended in December, 1916, was less than the estimate of the former president of the Board of Trade. On the other hand, the estimated output for March was exceeded, being equal to a rate of over a million tons a year. No ship exceeding 14,000 tons was ordered, the policy advocated by Major Chapple being adopted of building seven ships of 20,000 tons each in preference to one vessel of 14,000 tons.

It is intimated that Lord Beresford intends to ask the Government if further information can be given in respect of enemy submarines; whether the building of standardized merchant ships is proceeding satisfactorily, and how soon these vessels are likely to be ready for service; whether the new standardized merchant ships building as cargo boats are being paid for by the Government or by ship-owners; whether, in the weekly returns of arrivals and sailings, coastwise vessels are included; whether the number of hospital ships and food supply ships, British, allied, and neutral, attacked or sunk by enemy submarines since the beginning of the war, can be stated; whether the difficulties of loading and unloading ships in harbor have been overcome; whether the difficulties at railheads have been overcome; whether the shipbuilding yards have turned out the number of torpedo boat destroyers according to expectations; whether the Government is satisfied with the rate of progress made with regard to arming merchant ships; and whether the increased freights and special insurance facilities offered to neutral shipping are answering expectations.

## COMMERCE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Commercial enterprise has been awakened in Italy by the conditions brought about by the war, and efforts are being made to render the country more self-supporting in the way of manufactures and to open up fresh markets for its export trade. In order to promote commercial intercourse between Italy and France a society, the Unione Industriale Italo-Francese, has been formed by a group of French and Italian manufacturers for the purpose of studying, developing and participating in financial, commercial and industrial operations calculated to further the utilization of the natural resources of the two countries for the benefit of international trade. The headquarters of the new society are in Rome. It has been constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 lire and a board of 18 members, half the number being French and half Italian.

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## SOME MEANINGS OF SPAIN'S CRISIS

Issue With Regard to the War Placed Squarely Before the Country by the Resignation of Count de Romanones

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The meaning of the recent governmental crisis, though it may well be said to be a continual crisis, and the change of ministry, does not lie upon the surface. Spain, in general, just begins to realize apprehensively that for the next few weeks she will be passing through, perhaps, the greatest and most fateful ordeal of her long and momentous history, beginning with the sharpest possible test of conscience and moral strength. She is, at this moment, undergoing the test, the issue having been directly placed before her by her best well-wisher, the Count de Romanones. She cannot evade the question any longer, as she has been disposed to do. Her favorite policy of laissez-faire will not, as she had hoped, carry her through the greatest world upheaval that has ever been known. To the average person abroad, taking the average casual interest in Spain, the recent substitution of the Romanones ministry by a Cabinet conducted by Senor Garcia Prieto is just one of the fluctuations in politics to which Spain is almost more addicted than any country in the world. It may also have been taken to indicate that neither the people nor many of their leaders liked the suspected inclination of the Count de Romanones toward carrying protest against Germany for the latter's outrages upon Spanish shipping and the plots engendered within the territory of Spain—proved to have German official approval and assistance—to such a point that Spain's neutrality might become impossible and she would be obliged to take some part in the war.

It is assumed that Spain wishes to keep clear of the mammoth struggle, and many do not see why she should not do so. She is tucked away in a corner of Europe, in a somewhat difficult state internally, has had some unfortunate wars in recent times, and is even now engaged with a very difficult business in Morocco, and has had high hopes of establishing a new era of material prosperity and moral advance for herself. In some considerable measure she has proclaimed her sympathy with the Entente, she has, through her King, done splendid work for the cause of humanity since the war has been in progress, and, as one nation after another has found it necessary to sever diplomatic relations with others, Spain has undertaken the responsibilities, until now she is a kind of universal ambassador, representing all the states who are engaged in war, and as such doing work of importance that is highly appreciated. She has had great hopes also, following upon her efforts in the cause of humanity, her strict neutrality, and her situation and influence, that the peace conference will be held in Madrid and thus give an advertisement to the country and enhance its prestige in a most welcome manner. All this must collapse if she enters the war, and many new difficulties must arise, placing the nation to the fiercest possible test. Many will agree, therefore, with the very large proportion of Spaniards who say that they do not see why Spain should enter the war, that she is best out of it, and that it will be sufficient if after the war she participates to the full in the allied program, whatever it may be, as she is quite prepared to do.

The Clerical Party, the Carlists (but not their leader), a certain proportion of the military party, the more reactionary section of the aristocracy and of the Conservatives, being mostly Germanophil, have been for neutrality at any cost whatever and might have been for association with the Central Powers, if that had been physically possible, as it is not. In these and other cases the most intense German propaganda, conducted with amazing daring, with great efficiency and at enormous expense, has been a prime influence. All that is good and enlightened in the new Spain, including the best of the Liberal Party, and the same of the Conservatives, have been for neutrality, sympathetic to the Allies, and many of them willing to go a point further on provocation. The Republican Party, led by Senor Lerroux, has openly declared itself for intervention, ever since the war began; the influential and conscientious Reformists, the cream of what were once the moderate Republicans, have nearly gone so far as that, and Don Melquiades Alvarez, their leader, has been continually active in preaching the cause of the Entente and the sympathy of Spain with their case. He and others under the stress of authority have reluctantly admitted the necessity of Spanish neutrality. Almost to a man the intellectuals are with the Entente and have offered to England and France the most glowing testimonials of admiration. Positively there are only one or two writers of any quality in Spain who are not heart and soul with the Entente and who do not urge the absolute necessity of Spain's association in some measure with these countries. The commercial world, seeing gold coming into Spain as it never did before and the country becoming rich, was strongly disposed to keep out of war entanglements if possible, but the German submarine policy and other affairs have aggravated it beyond words, and, for all the semi-official assurances, it begins to doubt now whether after the war, the Entente, presumably being victorious, Spain

will have such favorable commercial prospects as is said, while the utmost commercial intimacy with England and France is absolutely necessary for her existence.

As a man of the highest authority in the commercial world puts it at this moment, simply, but with no less significance, "Spain is now being noticed." That is the case absolutely; it is the cause of the crisis, and of Spain's sudden realization of the stress of her circumstances. The commercial world, therefore, bends toward the Entente now. As to the throne, it is constitutional and correct, and in general conduct has been irreproachable since the war began. But nobody has any doubt as to where Don Alfonso's sympathies lie, and it is not by any means only because of his association by marriage with England. At the very outset of the war he gave an assurance to France of his friendship and that she might with every confidence withdraw all troops from the Pyrenees frontier—which was some considerable relief to France. For the good of his country the King has held closely to the idea of maintaining neutrality, but he made a speech to his soldiers the other day in which it was clear that his confidence in this policy is now shaken. As is well known, there are strong Austrian influences at court, but it is most important to bear in mind that these are not in any way German influences. The distinction in this particular case is most important, and never more so than at this moment.

To these considerations of opinions, feelings and of supreme importance, that Spain is a democratic country where the influence of the people is in the last resort the dominant factor, and that, partly through ignorance and lethargy, partly through its own economic difficulties, and largely as the result of the German propaganda, the people have been strongly averse to the idea of any more war, since war has done no good for Spain in the memory of any living Spaniard. Public opinion, which in Spain is not much concerned at present with ideals and does not see far into the future, is then for neutrality. Its faith in it has been shaken, but not by any means destroyed by the German propaganda. The Count de Romanones at the present crisis has left the Government in order to bring public opinion sharply to a realization of the true circumstances and the imperative demands of Spain. He has set himself the most difficult task that any Spanish statesman has ever done in modern times. This is one cardinal feature of the situation.

The Count de Romanones is, at the same time, a strong man and an idealist, and he is determined, at this crisis, to go through with his ideals for the benefit of his country, as no Spaniard has done for a generation or more. That is why he has resigned, and why he will certainly be quickly back in power. The disposition of Spanish governmental leaders is generally to compromise and play politics. In his two periods of Premiership he has shown his conviction that the time has come before Spain to take the larger view and to be done with her everlasting political intrigues of the smaller kind.

Under his influence there has been some simplification of politics and the entry of a new sincerity into them. Not only has he mitigated the discordances within his own party, but he has attracted to his support—actual if not nominal—some of the best elements of the Conservatives. He has shown his strength and independence in a most remarkable manner, and with his idealism and his persistence is universally regarded today as the strongest statesman that Spain has produced for many decades. This very fact creates many jealousies regarding him in many quarters, and Spain regards with some awe the novelty of a leader who is disposed to pursue his projects regardless of intrigues and the political forces. He has gone from strength to strength. A few weeks ago, when the Germanophil campaign against him was at its height, he created a sensation by going straight to the King with the offer of his resignation, or the alternative that something should be done to check the German conspiracy against him. The King insisted on his remaining in office, and Senores Dato, Maura and practically all the party leaders, wholeheartedly agreed. From that crisis the Count emerged with enormously increased prestige. In the interests of Spain, in compliance with her absolute necessities, as he sees them, he now essays a far greater venture. He is an idealist, in the first place, because he thinks that Spain's latent capacity is enormous. The writer has had exceptional opportunities for understanding his idealism.

The Count has, in the past, explained to him in fervent language how the Cuban war was probably a blessing in disguise. Now Spain is now awakening to a new life, how her mercantile, agricultural and all other resources are being vivified as never before, and how, with more intimate association with England and France, which was one of the cardinal points of his policy long before the war, the country that once placed it at the head of nations, may rise to great heights again. This is his main ideal; along with it there is the other that Spain may and should gain by a closer approximation to her powerful daughter states in South America. During his two periods of office he has done everything possible to further this latter scheme. In practically every ideal, view, and fundamental rule of policy he has had the earnest sympathy of the King of whom he is a close friend. At this moment it is important to know that he has also the support and the great esteem of the best men in the Liberal party. They recognize his strength, and they believe in his ideals and policy, but some cases they fear that he risks too much, that the people will not follow, and that it might be better to continue temporizing. Yet they are

with him, and there has been a fine sympathy, despite all the continual gossip concerning difficulties and misunderstandings. At the close of one of the last Cabinet councils over which he presided the Count said, "Every minister in expressing his views on the grave international question upon which we had to deliberate, did so with a lofty spirit, a breadth of view, and with a mind fixed on the purest ideals of the country and his duties of statesmanship. So would I wish that the whole of Spain might think and reason in these difficult moments. The satisfaction I have felt tonight is the greatest I have experienced in the whole of my political life. The extremely noble and patriotic conduct of my colleagues has comforted and impressed me in an extraordinary manner."

When the war broke out the Count was in opposition, having completed his first period of premiership. He declared himself then a supporter of the Allies, and at the outset was disposed to complain that it was not even necessary that Spain should announce her neutrality, but that, sympathetic to France and England, she might have awaited events. At another time he spoke of the aspirations of Spain as they might develop in the new circumstances, and in a speech which created some sensation declared that Spain had a moral right to the possession of Tangier. But as the war developed he came to take the view that neutrality, benevolent toward the Entente, was the best thing, and when the Dato Government fell he took office on that understanding, receiving from Senor Dato the same support that he had given him. Then immediately he sent to Paris as Ambassador, the Marquis del Muni, who was more acceptable to France than any other man, replacing the Marquis de Valtierra, and to Portugal he sent in due course the Senor Lopez Munoz, who was equally friendly of the sister state. It was a virtual condition that he should continue the policy of neutrality to which, by this time, he had become reconciled, believing the needs of the country demanded it. Germany at that time was only mildly provocative.

Soon after taking office he appealed to the country in a general election, and again it was on the basis of neutrality. It is important to remember now this fact, which appears to be overlooked in foreign comments, for it explains why the count, having changed his mind about the advantages of absolute neutrality in existing circumstances, could not strike out on a new policy, but had to resign. He was pledged. He resigned to gain freedom so that if he returned to power it would be without the fetters of a pledge to neutrality. In recent weeks he has quite convinced himself that Spain is making a mistake in her neutrality policy. He sees now that a fierce light begins to beat on her, and the world is asking her where she stands. Hitherto she has been almost overlooked. He has given neutrality every opportunity to serve the country. When he first formed his last Government he deliberately included in it certain politicians of quite notorious German sympathies, in order that every side might be well represented in his Cabinet. There is reason to believe that the private Government reports from foreign capitals indicate that the prestige of Spain is not rising as the result of recent events. Tradition honor and dignity are words that begin to have a threatening meaning. Spain alone among the Latin countries of Europe is outside the struggle for freedom.

Above all, the Count de Romanones has been profoundly impressed by the moral and material danger to Spain of isolation, even from her own kindred in the South American states, if the latter enter the war and Spain still insists on neutrality. His dream of a new and close intimacy for the good and glory of the race between the mother and daughter states would be shattered. In sum, he has come to believe that if Spain does not reach out toward the Entente she will have to suffer for it after peace, and the great new Spain that is hoped for will not be realized. On the other hand, if Spain does her duty now, nothing in the way of moral and material aggrandizement is impossible to her, and in a few years she may accomplish what would otherwise have taken centuries. A large proportion of the people cannot or will not see these things. They hold on fervently to peace. Some of his colleagues, and the leaders of other parties agree with the count's policy, but they ask what is the use as the people certainly would not agree. Don Antonio Maura and others declare that if Spain abandoned neutrality there would be once he revolution. Cambó, the Catalan chief, says the same. The Count de Romanones is not without better faith in the people, and he has gone out of office to see and think and wait. At the moment he is stronger and more respected in every circle in Spain than ever before, and is the country's only real leader, a strong man, an idealist, and ready for sacrifice.

## CANADA SHIP REQUISITION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A Dominion Order-in-Council recently passed, gives greatly increased powers to the Canadian Government in the matter of requisitioning ships under the authority of the War Measures Act. The present order provides that any vessel of Canadian registry, any ship under construction or to be constructed, even if exportation for foreign registry has been authorized, may be requisitioned by or on behalf of His Majesty for any purpose whatsoever.

The new order also enacts that cargo space on any British ship registered in Canada may be requisitioned in whole or in part for any purpose whatsoever. The above order supersedes two previous ones, passed in November, 1916, and March last, respectively.

## FRANCE PRAISES BRAZIL'S STAND

Government at Paris Pays Tribute to Attitude of South American Republic in War—Captain Peixe Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The banquet organized by M. Charles Humbert in honor of Captain Peixe of the Parana, the Brazilian ship which was torpedoed by a German submarine, was made an occasion by the French Government for doing special honor to Brazil for the firm attitude which she has adopted towards the war. The banquet was attended by M. Denys Cochin, Minister of Blockade, M. Dalmier, Minister of Fine Arts, and representatives of the Ville de Paris. South America was fully represented: Argentina by M. Figueroa, Uruguay by its Consul-General M. Lopez Lombardi, Chile by M. Carlos-Silva Vildosola, Costa Rica by M. E. Martin, the Republic of San Salvador by M. Matheu, Guatemala by M. Lardizabal, Venezuela by M. Carlos Villanueva, Ecuador by M. Sotomayor, Cuba by M. Manuel Teodoro, and the Dominican Republic by M. Deschamps, Consul-General. Brazil was represented by the Brazilian Minister, M. Magalhães, and M. Pacheco, Clark, F. de Souza-Dantas, Lopes, Villares Fragozo and L. Barbosa. Besides the actual Government representatives, a number of distinguished Frenchmen were present, including Admiral Bienaimé, M. Henry Bérenger, Admiral Bouchard, M. Henri Paté and M. Henri Robert, the head of the Paris bar. Messages were sent by M. Charles Humbert, M. Antonin Dubost, M. Paul Deschanel, M. Clemenceau and many other prominent men, expressing admiration of Brazil and her gallant captain, and regret that force of circumstance prevented their presence at the banquet.

A few words of welcome by M. Georges Prade, on behalf of M. Charles Humbert and Le Journal, were followed by a speech by Captain Peixe in which he disclaimed all right to be regarded as anything but a "simple Brazilian sailor." Brazil, he said, has officially declared that it does not recognize the legality of this notorious submarine blockade, since it is nothing more than a crime against the rights of nations and of humanity. It was, therefore, our duty, as Brazilian sailors, to prove that we were not going to submit to this act of violence, this manifestation of force, which is not even force, since it prefers to attack ships which cannot defend themselves. The journey of the Parana through the blockaded zone was, therefore simply an affirmation by Brazil of her intention to continue enjoying a right conferred upon her by international law. M. de Magalhães, the Brazilian Minister, in the course of his speech declared that the events of the war had taught the world the unwisdom of those who had neglected to take adequate measures to safeguard the interests of the State and insure the tranquillity of peoples, their rights and their share of collaboration in the work of civilization. The principal aim of this great war must, therefore, be to oppose such a "guarantee to the spirit of conquest and enslavement." Against a war which aimed at the rights of nations, the universal conscience proclaimed that it had duty to save the rights of man. With such an ideal the society of nations was possible and must triumph. M. de Magalhães was followed by M. Denys Cochin, the Minister of Blockade, who, after recounting the torpedoing of the Parana spoke of the effect of this incident on the Brazilian people. To Brazil, he said, the cause of the Allies appeared in its true light, and it was because it was a fight for an idea that the Brazilians wanted to join their ranks. He, therefore, sent by Captain Peixe and the representative of Brazil an expression of the attitude of France for their brotherly help and support.

The speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of M. Carlos Silva Vildosola, the most representative member of the Chilean colony in Paris, former editor of the Mercurio of Santiago, Chile. He spoke thus: Gentlemen, if it were possible still to make use of chivalrous terms in speaking of this war which one of the belligerents has so degraded, I would wish to bow to the action of this first of the Latin-American knights to step into the arena to reply to Germany's challenge to the world. But it would perhaps be more correct to say that Brazil is the first neighbor in Latin America, who has heard the tocsin calling the peoples to the defense of their patrimony. When Belgium was invaded, when her populations were reduced to slavery, when the submarine war began, the unbelievers cried: "International right is shipwrecked!" But we know that all that was lost was that old selfish idea of right which counseled each nation only to consider its material and immediate interests, and that now, in its place, has already arisen that other generous, humane conception of those moral interests which are common to all nations, and for the victory of which common sacrifices are needed. Under this fresh conception of what law means, the word neutrality loses its selfish meaning, and can no longer be applied to conflicts which endanger the foundations of civilized life. One has no longer the right to remain neutral between the nations which break treaties and those that respect them, between those who disregard humanitarian conventions and those who uphold them, those who deprive weak nations of their freedom, and those who protect them, those who devastate systematically and those who have become allies in order to stop and disarm the criminal.

This new conception of law, this

good news for the world, has been sealed with the sacrifices made by the French and British democracies who have given inspiration to the Russian democracy and have found their gospel in President Wilson's historic address, and in Brazil their first Latin American disciple. What a magnificent example for her American sisters, for us Chileans, united to the Brazilians by the bond of a friendship almost a century old. We know the serene idealism of the Brazilian thought, we know her enthusiasm for justice and her readiness to sacrifice herself for it. We knew long ago that among the Brazilian sailors there were men who would do what the valiant captain of the Parana has done, accomplish the duties of all races, I am filled with a triumphant conviction and I say with the poet: "Une immense espérance a parcouru la terre!" (A great hope has spread over the world.)

## VICEROY REPLIES TO DEPUTATION ON INDIAN PRESS ACT

Advances Arguments Against Petition for Its Repeal—Danger Not Yet Passed

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Seven years ago the Government of India, then under the presidency of Lord Minto, introduced and carried through the Imperial Legislative Council a measure arming the executive with drastic powers of dealing with the press. The avowed object of the Press Act was to curb the seditious newspapers, but it was vehemently opposed by the entire Nationalist press of India, and that opposition has continued unabated up to the present hour.

A short while since a recently formed body called the Press Association of India, whose membership is confined to Nationalist newspapers, waited upon the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, at Delhi, with a petition for the repeal of the Press Act. The line of argument adopted by the deputation was that the act was unnecessary and hurtful, that the state of things which had called it into being had passed away, and that it hung like a sword of Damocles, over the heads of perfectly loyal and unoffending editors. Lord Chelmsford, in reply, began by saying: "You have rightly abstained from addressing to me any elaborate argument in defense of the principle of a free press. It is a principle that commands the instinctive adherence of every Englishman. I am an Englishman, and I can assure you that my education, my training, my inherited instincts, all bias me in this matter, and that bias is not against your case, but in favor of it. Anything in the nature of muzzling the press strikes across the whole fiber of my being. If, therefore, I find that so broadminded an Englishman as Lord Minto found it necessary to pass an act such as that of which you complain, that so staunch an apostle of liberty as Lord Morley approved of it, as Secretary of State, and that my predecessor saw no reason to relax the restrictions it imposes, I venture to think there must be a better case than you are disposed to admit in favor of this much abused Press Act."

The Viceroy then went through the petition for repeal in detail. One of the points raised was that under the present act editors of newspapers did not know where they stood, or when they might not be called upon to answer a charge of sedition. As to this, Lord Chelmsford quoted the words of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen: "I do not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection."

It was alleged that the act had been administered with harshness. Lord Chelmsford's reply was to adduce statistics, showing that since 1910, 143 newspapers had been warned once, 44 twice, and 30 three times or oftener. Only three had had their first security forfeited, not one its second. As regards presses, 55 had been warned once, nine thrice, and five oftener than thrice; 13 had had their first security forfeited, only one its second. "I cannot agree with you," remarked His Excellency, "that this evidences illib-

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eral action on the part of the executive authority. And in this period, if your argument holds good, we should surely expect to find a steady diminution in the numbers of presses, newspapers and periodicals, but what are the facts? The presses have increased from 2736 in 1909-10 to 3237 in 1915-16; the newspapers from 736 to 857, and the periodicals from 829 to 2927."

Continuing, Lord Chelmsford said: "If you say the danger has passed away, I cannot agree with you. So long as there are papers in India, as there still are, that in pursuit of their own ends . . . play upon the weaknesses of impressionable boys and encourage the lack of discipline and of respect for all authority that has done so much to swell the ranks of secret revolution, so long as it is considered legitimate to stir up hatred and contempt, in order to foster discontent—I feel that any relaxation of the existing law would be followed, as surely as night follows day, by a gradual increase of virulence until we should come back to the conditions that prevailed before the passing of the act."

Gentlemen, said His Excellency in conclusion, I can assure you that nothing gives me greater pain than having to reply to you as I have done. It would have been a great pleasure to have been able to meet you and to have announced the removal from the statute book of a measure which cannot but be regarded as a slur upon the good name of the press. For myself I recognize the importance of constructive criticism of the Government, and I always value the help which I get from such criticism. It is always by my orders put before me, and I can assure you that I harbor no feeling of resentment in respect of it. Now, this being so, cannot your association take the matter into your own hands? You, I am sure, deplore the extravagant statements which I have read, and you must acknowledge the mischief which they work. I look forward to the day when the Government will have no need to use such measures, for the press itself will have taken the matter into its own hands. I beg of you to think the matter over, and see whether you, yourselves, cannot hasten that day.

The European newspapers cordially approve of Lord Chelmsford's remarks, adding that the Press Act is not felt by honest and loyal papers. The Indian press, on the contrary, finds the speech "minatory" and disappointing.

## COAL SHOP BOYS GET EDUCATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The problem of interesting working boys in education is being worked out by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in its shops at Drifton, Pa. A school is conducted there in the interest of apprentices. It is difficult to determine whether the boys better enjoy the school or the shops, so well does the work of each supplement the other. About 30 boys are the beneficiaries of this plan.

The pupils are paid for the time spent in the school as its sessions are held during shop hours. There are two classes, membership in each being determined by the length of service in the shops. The younger boys are in charge of one of the general office force and the more advanced class is taught by the chief draftsman. The boys are given thorough drill in penmanship, freehand drawing from models, mathematics, and in spelling, with special attention to mechanical terms. Each class devotes one hour during the week to school work.

## CITY MANAGER APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIPESTONE, Minn.—Pipestone has adopted a modified form of the city manager plan of government, and F. E. Cogswell has been made manager of municipal affairs.

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## MENACE TO COAL SHIPMENTS SEEN

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts Warns Against Commandeering of Coastwise Shipping for Use in War Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Readjustment of the Atlantic coastwise marine transportation facilities, growing out of the exigencies of the war, is believed by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts likely to have a serious effect upon the industries of New England, through curtailment of coal supplies. The Senator opposes the proposition in the Administration's shipping program to grant the President blanket authority to take from the coal-carrying trade many tow boats, along with other merchant vessels.

An attempt was made by Senator Weeks in the Senate to modify the shipping provisions of the huge war budget, so that tugs or other vessels used for towage purposes might not be commandeered by the Government. The modification was rejected by a vote of 32 to 43, and the Senator stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that further attempts in this direction appeared likely to be equally futile. In discussing the proposition of the Government, Senator Weeks stated: "I understand that the department wants to send these tugs to Europe, to use as mine sweepers, taking them entirely out of the coastwise trade. Very many of the supplies that are being manufactured for the Government might be directly affected by the impossibility of getting sufficient coal to keep the factories in operation."

"If the entire railway facilities were used to carry coal into New England from Pennsylvania and the West Virginia coal regions, they could not possibly carry enough to supply the needs of New England by something like two-fifths of the total amount required. The balance of the coal must go by tidewater. If you do not supply New England with coal sufficient to keep its factories in operation, and to keep all the other industrial organizations going, then we are going to have stagnation in business in that section and it is going to be reflected in every part of the United States."

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## MILK DELIVERY CALLED SLACK

**Sterling Producer Calls Attention to the Need of Greater Efficiency and Says New Grading Law May Open the Way**

Milk experts say that with the operation of the new Massachusetts Grading Bill, which goes into effect on June 15, a chance is offered for the application of a practical efficiency system to the business of transferring milk from the producer to the consumer, which would considerably advance the price to the former, and add little if any to the consumer. Unless such an efficiency system is applied, experts believe that 15-cent and even 20-cent milk will obtain in the large Massachusetts cities within the next six months.

"There is too much slack in the milk business," said James F. Pratt of Sterling, Mass., who is a large producer of high-grade milk, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Of course the producer has not been getting enough for his milk, especially with the great increase in the cost of grain, but this end of the business can be readily adjusted, and the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in abolishing the system of leased cars has benefited the farmer, especially in Massachusetts."

What the milk business in the cities needs is coordination, or as I have said, the taking up of the slack. I understand that in some streets in Boston more than fifteen milk wagons make deliveries every morning.

"Each one of these teams leaves a quart or two of milk here and there and then goes on to another street. In the suburban wards of Boston there are even more milk teams, for out in those districts a considerable portion of the milk is delivered by small producers, the trade of the large contractors being confined to supplying local milk stations, bakeries, grocery stores and retail creameries."

"Under the operation of the new Massachusetts law, all milk produced in the Bay State must come up to a certain standard, so that the consumer knows just what he is getting. For that reason it should make no difference to the consumer as to the source of his supply, for the Massachusetts produced milk will be all the same. The same would apply to milk produced outside the State provided it was labeled or graded."

If an efficiency system could be applied to Boston, we would have the city divided into sections or zones, with each dealer looking after a certain number of consumers, or having a proportionate share of the milk trade of the city. It is my opinion that if such a zone system were applied in Boston, a reduction of two or three cents a quart could be made in the price of delivered milk. This would more than offset any advance which the farmer may make in the price of his commodity during the coming summer.

"I am one of the farmers who is engaged in producing a high-grade milk for the Boston district, and for the past few months I have been receiving 16 cents a quart for milk delivered in sealed glass jars. There are about a score of these farmers within a radius of 50 miles of Boston, all engaged in supplying a particular trade. As a rule, our customers do not ask the price of the commodity. It is wholly a question with them of quality, and the higher that quality, the higher the price."

"Some of these specialized milk producers are receiving 30 cents a quart for delivered milk. We are on the same basis as dealers in spring water. There is plenty of city water for every one, but our customers want a particular line. In fact I would not be surprised if the delivery of milk might sometime in the future be made through pipe lines."

"The present system of milk distribution is too expensive and in these days of economies it certainly seems as if some kind of a system to lessen this overhead cost might be devised."

## Milk Producers Meet

**Methods for Improving Distribution of the Product Discussed**

Members of the executive committee of the New England Milk Producers Association gathered in Boston today to discuss plans for reducing the transportation charges and improving the methods of handling milk from the producer to the dealer in the large cities. The executive committee consists of a representative from each of the New England states, one from New York, and the president and secretary of the association.

It has been pointed out that considerable saving could be made in expense and efficiency by the methods of handling milk if the farmers could be shown different plans for shipment of milk. For many years milk has been shipped to the large cities in 3 1/2 quart cans, which take up comparatively more space than the more modern 40-quart containers. It is also planned to show the farmers that it would be possible to make milk collection over free rural delivery routes by one team rather than having several teams load milk for transportation to the railroad stations.

Members of the association believe that arrangements can be made with the railroads for a modification in present freight rates by the adoption of a more efficient system of handling the milk both at the point of shipment and at the delivery stations in the large cities.

The present methods of making long hauls of milk around different distributing points are also to be discussed. One instance of this is the

present practice of shipping Maine milk to Providence, a distance of 200 miles, with plenty of milk in Eastern Connecticut less than 40 miles from the Providence district. It is expected that similar conditions will be found upon investigation by the committee in other large milk-consuming districts in New England.

Members of the committee think that with a thorough investigation of the different systems an increased price for milk can be obtained by the farmer at a lower advance to the consumer than has been expected in the light of the increasing cost of feed and labor.

## Farmers Urged to Keep Cows

The Dairy Bureau of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture sent out circulars today to dairymen in the State urging them not to sell any part of their herds as the price of milk is expected to increase and the price of cows is also increasing. The farmers were urged to raise crops in succession, to be fed green in the summer time, and to raise more corn, legumes, and roots for winter consumption, in order that they might not be compelled to pay high prices for grain from other states.

The Dairy Bureau declared that milk at 15 cents a quart is one of the cheapest forms of animal food. It is also sending statements to consumers urging the use of more skimmed milk, especially in cooking. Comparing the cost of milk, fresh eggs and beef to the cost of meat, the bureau claims that milk at 12 to 15 cents a quart is a cheap form of food.

## COMMERCE BOARD WINS IN SENATE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After passing the Pomeroy bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission plenary powers to make railroads utilize freight cars to their fullest capacity, to obtain maximum service from present equipment, the Senate this afternoon passed the Robinson bill to enlarge the commission from seven to nine members.

The Pomeroy bill is a substitute for the Esch bill passed by the House, and the two measures have now gone to conference for compromising details.

The Robinson bill now goes to the House. The two new commissioners for which it provides would be appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate, and would receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. An attempt to increase the salary of the secretary of the commission from \$5,000 to \$7,500 failed.

An amendment offered by Senator Smith of Georgia was adopted, 51-23. In effect it prevents any increase of rates going into effect until approved definitely by the commission. At present the burden of controversy rests upon the shippers.

A long contest over increasing membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been waged in Congress. The issue was evaded in the last session but promptly presented itself in the "war Congress." It is declared that the work of the commission has so largely increased as to make it impossible for seven men to conduct it satisfactorily.

## CONSUMERS LEAGUE MAKES DRY PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution recommending that Congress prohibit the use of grain for drinks, both hard and soft, during the war, was presented to that body today from the National Consumers' League, with headquarters here.

Should this action be taken it would hit soda fountains and manufacturers of coffee substitutes and other soft drinks as well as liquor dealers. The resolution argues that poor children now giving up part of their school year to work on farms and increased production do not know whether the grain they help grow is used to feed Europe and America or to make liquor.

## LUMBER MILL UNITS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. R. Brown, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee's subcommittee on mill units for England, is due here Wednesday to complete plans for sending 10 lumber units across the Atlantic. There will be 10 portable sawmill units, 360 men and 120 horses in the shipment which will be ready to leave an American port in 10 days.

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS COMBINE

Noble & Greenough and Volkmar, two private schools, are to be combined under the name of the former, according to an announcement today by R. M. Saltonstall, president of the trustees of Noble's, and by Principal George W. C. Noble. Mr. Saltonstall also declared that for the next school year George F. Flisk, now secretary of the school, will be assistant principal and in active charge of the consolidated schools. A. T. Dudley, the present assistant principal, will be away on leave of absence. The consolidation will go into effect in the fall.

## HEARING TO BE HELD ON CAPE COD CANAL

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Waterways Commission and Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are to appear before the Senate Commerce Committee next Monday at a hearing on Senator Weeks' bill providing for Federal ownership of the Cape Cod Canal. Federal purchase is urged chiefly for strategic purposes.

## REDUCED RATES ON TELEPHONES

**Special Charges to Y. M. C. A.'s, Ministers, Charitable Organizations and State and City Officials Basis of Inquiry**

Reduced telephone rates for Y. M. C. A.'s, for ministers, for charitable organizations and State and city officials formed the basis for an investigation which took place today before the Public Service Commission. "We have learned many things," declared Chairman Macleod, "and there may be need for further inquiry."

William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone bureau of the Public Service Commission, at the opening of the hearing, told the commissioners that he noticed in the list of reduced rate customers which was filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, that the percentage of reduction fluctuates from 10 per cent to some 33 per cent to others. There are several hundred charitable organizations which receive reductions, which are permitted under the provisions of a public service act of 1913.

Glancing over the lists Commissioner Eastman selected a few names and asked M. B. Jones and Clarence McDavitt, attorneys of the telephone company to explain. Mr. Jones pointed out the Brockton Y. M. C. A. which receives a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent, and the Brockton Y. M. C. A. which receives a flat reduction. These reductions were given, he said, upon application of the institutions and representatives about the same as a "cash contribution" to the work of the institutions by the company.

"That isn't charity on the part of the company," interrupted Commissioner Meany, "that is money out of the pockets of the public."

In Boston there is only one Y. M. C. A. which receives a reduced rate, according to Attorney McDavitt. The favored body is the State executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The reduction is a flat rate of 40 per cent.

Mr. McDavitt then explained that the company officials have a guide by which they determine the worthiness of applications for reduced rates from charitable institutions. "Organizations must be engaged in charitable work; secondly, they must depend wholly upon voluntary contributions, except in the cases of hospitals and dispensaries; thirdly, they must not be engaged in the work for financial profit."

"In regards to churches," continued Mr. McDavitt, "we give only to struggling churches."

"If that is the rule," questioned Mr. Macleod, "how about the First Parish in Cambridge, which is on your list? It is one of the richest churches in Cambridge."

"That low rate," replied Mr. McDavitt, "has been in effect since 1911, before the inauguration of the Public Service Commission's rule. Since 1913 the company has been more strict."

Then the attorneys for the telephone company explained that no reductions are given on toll service and that reduced rates are given only to about six clergymen. Where churches have applied for reductions the telephones have been placed in the pastor's home at request. The Massachusetts General Hospital receives a yearly flat rate reduction of \$50 and the Boston City Hospital receives none. The Hebrew Loan Association, which lends to poor people, had its application for reduced rates denied.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts receives a "liberal" reduction, the cities and towns in the Metropolitan District are favored with a 33 1/3 per cent reduced rate, and every small town receives one free telephone for every 2000 population.

"So that a city or town outside the Metropolitan District receives free telephones while those in the Metropolitan District simply receive a reduced rate?" asked Chairman Macleod.

"Yes, a city like Worcester receives about 75 free telephones, while Boston, Cambridge and Newton do not receive a single one," replied Mr. Jones. "But the 33 1/3 per cent reduction amounts to about the same and in many instances much more."

"On what theory do you give reduced rates to cities, towns and the State?" asked Chairman Macleod.

"Principally historical," replied Attorney Jones. "It grew from the early days and they have come to expect it." "It was historical, too, for city and State to expect free passes on railroads," declared Chairman Macleod. "But those are gone."

The apparent inference that the commission might consider abolishing reduced rates on telephone service prompted Attorney Jones to remark that it is nothing peculiar to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to give reduced rates. It exists all over the country, he said, and even in the case of the Federal Government.

"The most unfavorable impression that the commission receives," said Chairman Macleod in conclusion, "is the apparent difference in treatment of various organizations and institutions. The system of the company affords a certain amount of personal discrimination. It shows that the company can play favorites if it is disposed to do so."

Mr. McDavitt replied saying that there was a question in his mind whether or not Y. M. C. A.'s came under the head of charitable institutions. Replying to further questions about telephones for city officials he said that "there is no free service." The phones may be free to certain city officials, as in Boston, he said, "but the city pays for them and gets a 33 1/3 per cent reduction on its telephone bill."

## INCOME TAX FOR STATE OPPOSED

City and town counsel from all over Massachusetts appeared before the legislative Committee on Taxation today to oppose Governor McCall's recommendation that the State shall retain a portion of the income tax collections made this year. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, denounced the Governor's proposal as breach of faith, declaring that unless the cities and towns had been promised in the bill enacted last year that they would not lose, as they then feared they would, the law never could have found its way to the statute books.

Senator Gifford of the Cape gave the hearing a turn away from the recommendation and made it appear wholly political, when he accused Mr. Sullivan of not wishing the change made because it would prevent the Republican Party from keeping down the State tax.

"Is that the reason the bill is here?" asked Mr. Sullivan, but thereafter practically every speaker devoted a portion of his time to discussing the political aspect of the whole matter. Henry F. Long, secretary to Governor McCall, appeared for his excellency and told the Governor's reasons for making the recommendation. He alluded to the extraordinary expenses incident to the war and the necessity of the State raising more revenue. This must be done, he said, either through an increase in the state tax and the discovery of some new method of raising the money. All things considered, he went on, it was believed the method proposed in the Governor's message offered one that would entail no hardship on anybody, since the money already has been collected and was available immediately.

Mr. Sullivan followed Secretary Long, and said that he, representing the City of Boston, opposed not only the precise plan offered, but also opposed the principle involved.

He related that last year the support of the city was won to the income tax bill on the explicit promise of the Commonwealth, through a section in the law, that the communities would not lose.

"We did not regard that as a scrap of paper," he said, "but a solemn treaty."

## CORPORATION TAX BILL IS ADVANCED

On the ground that the question should await action on the part of the Constitutional Convention Mr. Morrill of Haverhill, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, today objected to the order for a joint special committee to investigate the working of the laws for the taxation of corporations. Mr. Bartlett of North Attleboro moved to add real estate to the subject of investigation, but his amendment had only 5 yeas to 87 nays. Mr. Morrill's had 9 yeas to 88 nays. The order was then declared adopted, the vote having been almost unanimous by voice.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported by the joint Ways and Means Committee on the petition of Alfred D. Chandler that the Commonwealth and municipalities be authorized to exchange serial bonds for outstanding sinking fund bonds.

Mr. Lyman of Easthampton moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday referring to the next Legislature, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill to increase the salary of the chairman of the Board of Parole, saying that he had been called out when the matter was acted upon yesterday. Mr. Bliss of Malden and Mr. Hays of Boston opposed reconsideration and the motion was supported by Mr. Allen of Newton. The rising vote was 47 yeas to 47 nays, thereby defeating the motion.

On the first call of the calendar the House ordered to a third reading the bill granting the consent of the Legislature to the purchase by the United States of Little Hog and Calf islands in Boston Harbor.

## OFFER TO CUT SEED POTATOES

Mayor Curley today accepted the offer of the students of a Boston educational institution to cut 100 bushels of seed potatoes a day free of charge to the city. The city has 2400 bushels of seed potatoes for distribution to the public at Franklin Park, but the 10 men who have been cutting them for planting have only cut 40 bushels a day, and at this rate it would take two months to prepare the potatoes for planting, according to the mayor.

## DEADLOCK IN MELROSE

MELROSE, Mass.—At a joint meeting of the Melrose board of aldermen and the school board today the election to fill a vacancy on the school board resulted in a deadlock after 18 ballots on the three candidates. It was voted to postpone the election to June 4. The candidates are Mrs. Marion W. Peirce, Elmer O. Goodridge, and Harry F. Sears.

## POSTAL BANK DEPOSITS

The total postal savings deposits in the United States on May 1 were \$128,000,000. The net increase for April was \$2,500,000. Offices that showed a gain of more than \$50,000 were: New York, \$556,386; Detroit, \$251,481; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$175,176; Cleveland, \$72,148; Boston, \$66,555; and Newark, N. J., \$56,248. There are 135 offices having more than \$100,000 cash on deposit.

## RELIEF OF \$4950 IS PAID

The city of Boston paid out \$4950 to dependents of members of the Massachusetts National Guard who have been called into service during the month of April, it was announced today. The relief was given at the rate of \$10 to \$40 per month, according to the nature of the case.

## COAL SHIPMENTS TO BE POOLED

**Chairman of Railway War Board Announces Action to Increase Existing Railway Facilities**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following is authorized by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway system, and chairman of the war board of the American Railway Association: "As part of the efforts being made in all directions to increase the capacity of the existing railroad facilities of the country, that they may better meet the present national emergency, arrangements have been made by shipper and railroads whereby all coal for shipment on the Great Lakes through Lake Erie ports will be 'pooled.' It is expected that this will effect such a saving in the time of freight cars that it will be practically equivalent to adding 52,000 cars to the available freight equipment of the railroads."

## MANY STUDENTS IN AERONAUTICS ARRIVE AT TECH

**Twenty-One of Expected Group of Twenty-Five Register and More Are Coming Weekly**

Twenty-one of the expected 25 students in aeronautics registered at Tech yesterday, the institute being one of the six universities in the country with suitable equipment, selected by the Government for the work. Other similar groups are due to arrive each week until the whole number is 200.

The courses will extend over eight weeks, being given by a faculty of M. I. T. specialists, the civil members of which have recently visited the schools at Toronto for the latest ideas from the front.

These young men of the Cadet School of Military Aeronautics who are registered at Tech are enlisted men. The course will include first, three weeks of intensive military training followed by five weeks of study in specialties, which include management of engines, study of meteorology, the use of instruments and the work of signalling. At the completion of the Technology work they will go to a flying school, and will then be detailed to service at the front, where they will be assistants and get intensive training in the management of high-powered machines.

Quarters at Technology have been temporarily assigned to the men in the Civil Engineering Museum till the dormitories are emptied, which may be two or three weeks hence. The food will be provided by the institute restaurant under charge of Mrs. Helen E. McLean, which at the present time is caring for 1000 students a day.

For Commandant Captain B. W. Mills, U. S. A., has been detailed and till his arrival Maj. E. T. Cole, U. S. A., professor of military science at Tech, has been appointed to take his place. For temporary military instructors under Major Cole, four Tech seniors will act, C. H. M. Roberts of Washington, Charles G. Miller of Richmond, Arthur F. Benson of Wenonah, N. J., and Leon L. McGrady of Fall River.

## Leaves for Washington

Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser leaves for Washington tonight for conferences with War Department officials as to the part Massachusetts is to play in the war program. He is expected to return Friday.

## Confers With Y. M. C. A.

General Edwards is holding occasional conferences with officials of the Y. M. C. A. and other civic organizations with the object of planning for the wholesome entertainment of the soldiers to be trained at Ayer.

## FLOUR PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Wholesale flour prices today are about 50 cents higher than on last Tuesday, according to Boston dealers. During the week, however, the price has been both higher and lower, following the fluctuations of the wheat market. Demand for flour is slow just now, report the buyers.

Statistics compiled in Chicago showing the visible supply of grain in the United States, includes 30,173,000 bushels of wheat, 3,872,000 bushels of corn, and 22,907,000 bushels of oats, compared to 45,338,000 bushels of wheat, 17,112,000 bushels of corn, and 13,753,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of last year.

Local stocks of grain include 77,320 bushels of wheat, 13,069 bushels of corn and 489,863 bushels of oats, in public elevators, compared to 138,621 bushels of wheat, 6453 bushels of corn and 903,165 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of 1916.

## SENATE REPORTS

The joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means has reported in the Massachusetts Senate reference to the next General Court, under rule 10, on the resolve providing for the appointment of a committee to award the contract for the State printing and binding and also on the special report of the Economy and Efficiency Board relative to State printing.

Senator Morris has filed a bill providing that any person who enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States on or after the third day of February, 1917, and his dependents, shall be entitled to all the

rights and benefits conferred by the laws of the Commonwealth, to the same extent as if such person had been mustered into service as a part of the quota of his Commonwealth since the declaration of the present state of war. This bill will be admitted under suspension of the rules.

## INDUSTRIAL BOARD CHAIRMAN NAMED

Governor McCall today sent the name of William W. Kennard of Somerville State Representative, to be chairman of the Industrial Accident Board in place of Frank J. Donahue of Boston, whose term expires. There are five members in the Industrial Accident Board and the chairman serves for a term of five years at \$5000 a year.

The Governor also named the officers for the newly established District Court of Natick, in compliance with an act of this year's Legislature. He named Henry C. Mulligan of Natick, Justice; Michael F. Kennedy, Natick, special justice; Forrest N. Adams, Natick, special justice; William O. Cutler, Natick, clerk. He reappointed Edward W. Brown, Northampton, medical examiner, First Hampshire District; Joseph Walker, Brookline, trustee of State Library; George C. Whipple, Cambridge, William T. Sedgwick, Boston, members of the Public Health Council.

## TRINIDAD HOMEMADE COCONUT BUTTER

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—As Trinidad depends for its butter supply chiefly on foreign sources, the imports mostly coming in tins from Denmark, and as the shipping facilities are limited and freight rates are high, there has been a tendency on the part of local housewives to make their own butter from coconuts, which grow abundantly in Trinidad. As it is found that such butter can be made very readily in every home, and that a considerable saving can be effected over imported dairy butter, and also the quality is better than much of the imported butter, which is frequently in bad condition on arrival, it seems likely that the use of homemade coconut butter will in the future become very extensive. Coconuts sell from 2 to 4 cents apiece in Trinidad; according to size, as retailed to the housekeeper. Many families have their own coconut palms growing about their houses, so that the coconuts cost them nothing.

## CARGO OF BANANAS ARRIVE

A cargo of Costa Rican bananas reached Boston today and is being distributed among the commission dealers for the Memorial Day trade. Some of the largest stems of bananas ever brought to Boston were included in the shipment, several of the bunches being more than eight feet tall with nearly 200 bananas on each stem. Nearly 6,000,000 bananas were included in the shipment. Some of the fruit will be shipped to points in the West and to Canada. In addition to the bananas there arrived from the tropics 165 boxes of oranges.

## MEN WANTED IN CANAL ZONE

Large numbers of expert machinists, pipe fitters and laborers are wanted in the Canal Zone by the United States Government, according to notice received at the local office of the United States free employment service today. Wages are to start when the accepted men sail from New York, and the positions are understood to be permanent. The pay ranges according to the work, but averages about 65 to 70 cents per hour.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB DINNER

Joseph C. Grew, who was first assistant secretary to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin until relations were severed with Germany, and who was afterward at the American Embassy at Vienna until relations were also severed with that country, is to give an informal talk to the members of the Commercial Club at their annual dinner at the Algonquin Club this evening.

## INSURANCE FOR WAR ZONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war insurance risk providing a fund of \$50,000,000 for insurance of men sailing on vessels going into the war zone was passed by the Senate today. The bureau will be under the direction of the Treasury Department.

## ONE MILLION SUBSCRIPTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Trust Company announced that the Louisville & Nashville Railway had subscribed to \$1,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds. The subscription was made through the trust company.

## FOOD MEASURE TO BE REPORTED

**Gore-Lever Bill to Be Brought Before Senate at Once—Three Million to Increase Production and Prevent Waste**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Agricultural Committee today completed final draft of the Gore-Lever food production bill and will report the measure late this afternoon. The bill provides for a nation-wide survey of prices, corners of food, acreage and possible production.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase seed for farmers and to distribute it where he may think best. The provision giving the Government power to commandeer seed was stricken out.

An appropriation of \$4,500,000 is allowed for the stated purpose of prevention, control and eradication of diseases among cattle, sheep and hogs. For procuring and storage of seeds the secretary of agriculture is allowed \$2,500,000.

A fund of \$3,000,000 is created to increase food production and eliminate waste. This money is to be spent in the education of the American housewife in kitchen economy. The sum of \$3,500,000 is appropriated for extension of the market news letter, to acquaint the housewife with market conditions.

## TWO-UNIT PUMPING STATION FAVORED

At a conference in the office of Mayor Curley today it was decided that a two-unit pumping station should be installed for the high pressure water system in Boston. In consequence of this decision, two pumping stations will be constructed, one at Copp's Hill Playground, with a capacity of 13,000 gallons per minute, and the second on the Charles River Bank of similar capacity. Each station will cost about \$165,000 completed.

Those attending the conference were Edward F. Murphy and Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner and special engineer respectively of the Public Works Department; Patrick O'Hearn, Building Commissioner; John Grady, Fire Commissioner, and representatives of the Boston Fire Underwriters Association.

The Copp's Hill pumping station will be constructed first, the plans will be for the installation of the Charles River Bank station as the second unit. The engines at the pumping station will be operated with electricity and the Boston Elevated has agreed to furnish the necessary current for their operation.

The city has already expended about \$1,000,000 in laying between five and six miles of pipe for the high pressure system in the business section of the city, and at some future date it is proposed to extend the system to Cambridge through a main over the West Boston bridge.

With the completion of the second pumping station Boston will have five sources of water supply for the high pressure system, the Mystic Lakes, Clinton Reservoir, Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Spot Pond, and the Charles River Basin.

## POTATOES IN CHILE ONE CENT A POUND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No statistics are yet available giving the quantity of potatoes produced in Chile in the past season, says a Commerce Report. The crop is now harvested and fully on sale. It is said to be satisfactory, which would indicate a sufficient supply for the consumption of the country and some left over for exportation.

A normal potato crop for Chile would be some 250,000 metric tons. The 1914-15 crop was 259,800 tons. Exports in 1913 totaled 316 metric tons; in 1914, 153 tons; and in 1915, 226 tons.

The (March 30) produce market price for potatoes is: White, 11 to 11.50 pesos currency per sack of 100 kilos (equal at present exchange to about 1 cent United States currency per pound); yellow, 12.50 to 13 pesos currency per sack of 100 kilos (about 1.1 cents per pound). Potatoes have never been shipped from Chile to the United States as they would not stand the journey unless specially packed and stored.

## FILENE COLD STORAGE

Buy a Liberty Bond

**Filene's**

Booth on



## PROCLAMATION OF GOV. M'CALL

Massachusetts Chief Executive  
Calls Upon Officials to Pro-  
vide for Registration of Men  
From 21 to 31 Years of Age

Governor McCall, in a proclamation issued yesterday afternoon, admonishes all male persons between the ages of 21 and 31 to register on June 5 for Federal service under the Selective Draft Act in accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson last Friday. The Governor calls upon all mayors and officers of penal institutions to make provision for this day. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas the President of the United States acting under authority of an act of Congress of May 18, 1917, entitled, 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' has by proclamation of the same date called upon all males who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the 5th day of June, 1917, to appear and register between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on said 5th day of June at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service; and

"Whereas the President has by rules and regulations promulgated on the same day called upon the governors of the several states and territories to supervise the execution of the registration and draft provided for by said act, and to appoint boards of registration in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants within their respective territories;

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel W. McCall, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim that all appointments of boards of registration heretofore made by me in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants are hereby ratified and confirmed.

"And I hereby bring to the attention of the mayors of the cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants that the duties rests upon them of appointing boards of registration in their respective cities.

"The executive officer of each board of registration in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants is hereby directed to provide a suitable place for registration in each voting precinct within his jurisdiction.

"And the mayors of cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants are hereby called upon to provide a suitable place for registration in each voting precinct in their respective cities.

"And I do hereby notify the wardens, superintendents, jailers and other officers in charge of the State Prison, houses of correction, reformatory prisons and other penal institutions that they are charged with the registration on the day set for registration of the inmates of such institutions who are required to register.

"And I do hereby admonish all male persons, resident in Massachusetts, who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on the 5th day of June, 1917, except as aforesaid, to appear on said day at the registration place in their respective precincts and there to register, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of May 18, 1917.

"Attention is called to the fact that section 5 of said act of Congress provides that any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration, or to submit thereto, as therein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

"And I hereby call upon all police officers within the Commonwealth to assist to the best of their ability the officers charged with the duty of conducting the registration and to report without delay to the proper registration boards the names of any persons known by them to have failed to register themselves when liable to do so.

"This process of registration has been established by the National Congress as a means of securing the lists out of which are to be drawn the armies of the country in a great war. I deem it of the utmost importance that the registration in the Commonwealth shall be conducted in an orderly and efficient manner in order that our registration may be made as nearly complete as possible on the day fixed by the President's proclamation, to the end that Massachusetts may now as always heretofore be found in the front rank among the States in responding to the calls that are made by the Nation in its time of peril.

"I therefore urge all the people of the Commonwealth to cooperate so far as they are able and assist the officers who have in charge the preparation of the registration lists."

"Given at the Executive Chamber at Boston this twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

EDUCATION BOARD  
AGENT HAS RESIGNED

Francis G. Wadsworth, agent of the State Board of Education in charge of elementary schools, resigned yesterday from that position to become educational secretary for Nassau and Suffolk counties of the Y. M. C. A.

## ISLAND SOUGHT FOR GERMANS

Successful Attending Care of Men at  
Gallups Island Prompts U. S.  
Government Officials to Take  
Steps to Extend Plan

PROGRAM ISSUED  
FOR WILLISTON  
SEMINARY WEEK

Celebration of Founding of Institution at Easthampton to Take Place in June

EASTHAMPTON, Mass. — Sir Herbert B. Ames of Montreal, Canada, and G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, both graduates of Williston Seminary, are to speak at the exercises commemorating the founding of the seminary in this town more than 75 years ago, to be held June 14 to June 18. In addition many other alumni who have attained prominent positions in business or professional life are expected to speak at the alumni dinners and other gatherings.

Many are expected to return during this period to see the changes which have been inaugurated at Williston during the past year and to consider plans for helping the "new" Williston. Since last year, when the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a bill permitting the seminary to hold additional real and personal property to the value of \$1,000,000 to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of education, officials of the school have been putting into execution plans which had been formed for the construction of new buildings including a new dormitory, laboratory, library, gymnasium and commons.

Events scheduled for the celebration start on the morning of June 14 with the Carey prize debate in the seminary chapel and in the afternoon of June 15 various class reunions with the opening of class headquarters for the week are scheduled. That night the Adelphi-Gamma Sigma prize speaking contest is to be held in Payson Church. Exercises honoring the founders and teachers of Williston Seminary will be held on the morning of June 16, when Mr. Hall will speak in Payson Church and a procession from the church to the Town Hall will be made. James R. Sheffield '82 of New York will be toastmaster at the alumni dinner in the Town Hall that night.

In the afternoon of the same day a general meeting of the alumni will be held. Class dinners and other social events are scheduled for the evening. The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York and a former Williston teacher, will give the baccalaureate sermon in Payson Church on June 17 and on the morning of June 18 the commencement exercises will be held in the same church, closing the celebration.

TRANSFER WITHOUT  
A PERMIT CHARGED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. — Despite the recent refusal of the Mayor and City Council of this city to grant any pony express permits, in accordance with the Massachusetts law, which becomes operative on June 2 prohibiting express concerns from delivering liquor in a no-license city or town.

Amos A. Vadnais, proprietor of an express between Hopedale, N. Y., and North Adams, is charged with bringing liquor to this city, and three test cases were brought against him in the District Court here yesterday, but were postponed one week at the request of the District Attorney.

Two of the cases allege illegal transportation of liquor into and in North Adams and the third claims a violation of the municipal ordinances relative to permits for express business. Lawyers for the defense claim that while the cases are pending the constitutional rights of the defendant cannot be interfered with and this is taken to mean that Vadnais will be able to deliver liquor in North Adams for at least one more week.

LEXINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

LEXINGTON, Mass. — Graduation exercises of the Lexington High School in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, June 20, will be marked by simplicity. The chief feature of the evening will be an address by Dr. Lemuel Murlin, president of Boston University. Class day exercises will be held in the hall on the preceding afternoon, at which time a program will be presented by members of the class.

GIFT TO MORGAN MEMORIAL

An unnamed donor has given \$42,000 to the Morgan Memorial in Boston to raise the mortgage on the new industrial building of that organization on Cornhill Street, according to an announcement from the Rev. Edgar J. Helms of the Institute, yesterday. It is understood that the same person has given other large gifts to the memorial, including \$58,000 which helped erect the new building.

EPISCOPALIANS CHOOSE NEGRO

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — The first Negro suffragan bishop in the United States was elected by the council of the Episcopal diocese of Arkansas at Hope, Ark., says the Union. He is Archdeacon K. A. Russell of Lawrenceville, Va.

## ISLAND SOUGHT FOR GERMANS

Successful Attending Care of Men at  
Gallups Island Prompts U. S.  
Government Officials to Take  
Steps to Extend Plan

So successful have been the methods employed by the United States immigration officials in Boston in caring for the detained German officers and seamen at Gallups Island that the Federal Department of Labor is considering the selection of one large island for the accommodation of all the Germans removed from the German ships at the time of the declaration of a state of war with Germany. Two special agents of the department are expected in Boston this week, and it is probable that a suitable island will be found in Boston Harbor or New York Harbor.

Henry J. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration in Boston, returned from Washington today, where he was in conference with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and other high Government officials. So highly pleased were the Government officials with the method adopted for Gallups Island that Secretary Wilson personally commended Commissioner Skeffington and his staff for their work.

Commissioner Skeffington said today that the Department of Labor is seeking a suitable island where it will be possible to put into operation the system which is now in operation at Gallups Island for all the detained Germans. This new plan for caring for the men has superseded the formerly announced proposal of placing the German officers and seamen in a mountain camp in North Carolina.

With the exception of Boston, immigration stations throughout the country are crowded, especially so at Ellis Island and New Orleans. Secretary Wilson informed Commissioner Skeffington that the congestion in the immigration stations would soon be relieved, and to this end 200 detained Germans at Ellis Island will be sent to Gallups Island within a week. With the arrival of this contingent from New York about 500 Germans will be accommodated on Gallups Island.

Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner-General of Immigration at Washington, and Frank W. Berkshire, Inspector in charge of Immigration at El Paso, will come to Boston this week, probably tomorrow, to investigate thoroughly the methods at Gallups Island, in connection with the possible selection of an island to provide similar conditions for all the Germans. It has been pointed out to the authorities that in view of the fact that the Germans are all seamen an island in salt water provides an ideal location for their retention, and this fact is being considered by the authorities in their search.

As for the Germans on Gallups Island they are reported to be highly contented with their position. They have elected a governing committee of 11 men, one representative for each branch of ship labor represented on the island. Capt. Max Wittekoop of the Wittekind has been chosen chairman of the committee. This governing committee has formulated regulations for the conduct of the men and assigns them to the different duties which the men have asked for their own benefit. The officers have been spring housecleaning and repainting their building, so as to put it in the finest shape possible.

Within a few days the Boston Y. M. C. A. will begin the construction of two frame buildings on Gallups Island, one for the officers and one for the seamen, for recreation purposes. The visit of Commissioner Skeffington to Washington was connected with the request of the Y. M. C. A. for assurances that the Germans would be continued on Gallups Island for a time sufficient to warrant the construction of frame buildings instead of the erection of tents. These assurances were given by Secretary Wilson, who, at the same time, revealed the plans for adopting Gallups Island for all the detained Germans.

Secretary Wilson has in hand plans for better boat service between Boston and Gallups Island. The launch Vigilant is the only boat available for this service, and as it is used by the immigration officials for boarding inbound vessels it can make only one trip a day. The Y. M. C. A. provides an open launch for daily trips, but it is too small for the volume of the service.

REPUBLICANS TO  
OPPOSE CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — At a conference of Republican members of the House today it was decided that a Republican fight would be led against the Gard amendment to the espionage bill which contains the newspaper censorship provisions.

The action of the Republicans, it is said, was the beginning of a new fight to prevent censorship or garbling of news of Administration officials. Opposition to all censorship features in the spy bill, it was said, was decided on.

Republican Leader Mann, during the caucus, announced that he would name a steering committee to propose war legislation within a few days.

MORE EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICES ARE PLANNED

Branch offices of the United States free employment service are to be opened throughout New England as rapidly as possible, it was announced today, the first to be at New Haven, Conn. William J. Burke, of the local

## BOSTON GREEKS AIDED BY LODGE

Massachusetts Senator Presents  
Petition to President for Formal  
Recognition of Venizelist  
Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Henry Cabot Lodge visited the White House today and presented to President Wilson the petition of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity, urging formal recognition by the United States Government of the Venizelist Government of Greece. The Entente Allies have recognized the Venizelists, and Senator Lodge stated that he favored such a step by the Government of the United States, stating that a majority of the Greeks in the United States are Venizelists.

A. E. Phourides is president of the Boston organization, and among others who signed the petition were the Rev. Cortland Myers, William Dean Howells, Roger Wolcott, Clarence W. Barron, the Rev. Paul Reverend Frothingham, Barrett Wendell Jr., W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, as well as members of the faculties of Harvard and Yale universities, Middlebury, Mt. Holyoke and Smith colleges, Phillips Exeter and St. Marks School.

Members of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity have sent petitions to the Massachusetts members of Congress asking the President and Congress for immediate recognition of the Provisional Venizelos Government of Greece. The manifesto, which was presented to President Wilson today, bears the signatures of many prominent residents of Boston and representatives of educational institutions in New England, including members of the faculties of practically all the colleges and universities.

Prepared under the direction of the executive committee of the league of which Aristides E. Phourides, an instructor at Harvard, is president, the manifesto is as follows:

"We, citizens of the United States, deeply interested in the welfare of the Greeks, whose freedom has from the beginning been cherished by the people of America, respectfully petition the President and Congress to grant immediate recognition to the Provisional Government of Greece, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos.

"We base this petition on the following facts: The Government of the Venizelos has been supported by the Greek people on all occasions when they have been allowed the free exercise of their will; the Government of Venizelos represents the free constitu-

tion of the Nation League of Unitarian Laymen met last night at the English Club where Prof. Dallas Lore Sharpe of Hingham made an address on the ministry. Unitarian women who make up the Guild of Parish Workers met in the Arlington Street Church last night. The first meetings of the day were in King's Chapel, Tremont Street. At the annual meeting of the Ministerial Union the Rev. Charles P. Billings of Belmont was elected president. The Rev. Richard W. Boynton of Buffalo, N. Y., delivered an address.

SIMON LAKE PLANS  
CARGO SUBMARINES

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Large cargo-carrying submarines are to be built by the Merchant Submarine Company, incorporated in Augusta, Me., with Simon Lake, submarine inventor, as president. The company is incorporated for \$10,000,000.

MOTOR CARS AS TRACTORS

SPOKANE, Wash. — Day and night plowing is an agricultural innovation introduced to the Spokane country by David Munroe, who is now plowing 2000 acres about six miles west of the city, says the Chronicle. An old seven-passenger automobile has been pressed into service as a field tractor and acetylene lamps have been mounted on the front and rear of the machine to permit 24 hours of work. A few days ago, following the successful operation of the first machine, Mr. Munroe purchased another old-type machine, and is now converting it into a tractor for farm work. The two machines will be able to cover about 25 acres a day.

MASSACHUSETTS LODGE

Exercises celebrating the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of Massachusetts Lodge of Masons were held in Masonic Temple, Boston, last night, with more than 400 present. Worshipful Master Frank A. Rice welcomed Grand Master Leon M. Abbott, when he was escorted to Corinthian Hall by a committee of which Past Master Charles O. Fox was chairman.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Arkansas railroad law of 1907 was annulled by the Supreme Court on Monday in a decision in test case brought by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The court dismissed two cases against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for violations of the Commerce Act.

PRIZES FOR POTATO EYES

TORONTO, Ont. — Prizes will be offered to the children attending the high and public schools in the city for securing the greatest number of eyes of potatoes to be used as seed for planting, says the Globe. The idea is that children save this part of the potato from those consumed at home.

## BOSTON GREEKS AIDED BY LODGE

Massachusetts Senator Presents  
Petition to President for Formal  
Recognition of Venizelist  
Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Henry Cabot Lodge visited the White House today and presented to President Wilson the petition of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity, urging formal recognition by the United States Government of the Venizelist Government of Greece. The Entente Allies have recognized the Venizelists, and Senator Lodge stated that he favored such a step by the Government of the United States, stating that a majority of the Greeks in the United States are Venizelists.

A. E. Phourides is president of the Boston organization, and among others who signed the petition were the Rev. Cortland Myers, William Dean Howells, Roger Wolcott, Clarence W. Barron, the Rev. Paul Reverend Frothingham, Barrett Wendell Jr., W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, as well as members of the faculties of Harvard and Yale universities, Middlebury, Mt. Holyoke and Smith colleges, Phillips Exeter and St. Marks School.

Members of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity have sent petitions to the Massachusetts members of Congress asking the President and Congress for immediate recognition of the Provisional Venizelos Government of Greece. The manifesto, which was presented to President Wilson today, bears the signatures of many prominent residents of Boston and representatives of educational institutions in New England, including members of the faculties of practically all the colleges and universities.

Prepared under the direction of the executive committee of the league of which Aristides E. Phourides, an instructor at Harvard, is president, the manifesto is as follows:

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## PACIFIC COAST AERIAL PATROL UNIT PLANNED

Air Squadrons to Be Established  
at San Diego, San Francisco  
and Seattle as Nucleus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — Establishment of an efficient aerial coast patrol unit is indicated in the plans being made here for the Pacific Coast. The first aero squadron will be established at San Diego, the second at San Francisco and the third at Seattle. It is planned to establish, when these three are completed, one at San Pedro, another at Santa Barbara and one at Astoria.

There will be continuous air patrols in peace and in war. In times of peace the air service will assist the Coast Guard Service in locating derelicts, carrying lines to stranded vessels and many other duties. These units will have an equipment of five seaplanes each and each seaplane will have a cruising radius of 500 miles. They will be armed with machine guns, and in addition will carry a large quantity of bombs in war time.

The seaplanes will be supplemented by dirigibles or "blimps," which will act as aerial patrol scouts, 50 and 75 miles off shore. The first time in the history of the United States that such a patrol was put in operation was last Saturday, when three military airplanes were sent out to investigate the report that a submarine had been sighted off Point Loma.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U. MEETS

The last meeting of the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union of the season was held yesterday in Myer's Hall, Tremont Temple, the feature of the meeting being an address by Henry Parker of the Eighth Regiment, who spoke, among other things, of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. when the militia was at the Mexican border. Other speakers included Miss Eva K. Foster, a former president of the Union; Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, State president, and Dr. Adelaide N. Abbott.

ARMY AGE LIMIT RAISED

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The age limit of applicants for enlistment in the regular Army has been raised from 17 to 35 to 18 to 40 years, according to an order made public at the offices of Maj. John M. Hughes, in charge of recruiting offices here.

## COTTON FORCES WIN IN HOUSE

Ruling Against Taxation of Raw  
Material—Sugar Men See  
Reason to Rejoice—Discus-  
sion on War Revenue Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Revenue Bill is being discussed in the House with the time of reaching a vote uncertain, although it is known that the "muzzle" which was put upon all amendments to be offered to the bill which are not germane to the subject matter will practically limit the discussion to the actual subject matter and greatly shorten the discussion of the measure in the House. The decision of the chair in sustaining a point of order made by Mr. Crisp of Georgia against an amendment offered to tax raw cotton was a victory for the cotton forces and eliminated automatically a possibility of injecting countless other sources of revenue into the bill which would consume much time and debate. Those interested in the sugar industry joyfully accepted the ruling which prevented taxation of cotton, as a tax on sugar would doubtless have followed a cotton tax. The automobile tax amendment was written into the bill after an attempt had been made to strike out the entire paragraph relating to a 5 per cent tax on automobiles, motorcycles and tires. Sentiment seems to be growing in favor of a graduated zone rate running from 1½ to 5 cents a pound on second class mail matter.

Discussion arose over a point of order made by Representative Crisp of Georgia against an amendment offered by Representative Moore which would levy a tax of \$2.50 per bale on cotton.

SPAIN AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

ROME, Italy — The Spanish-Italian committee, meeting under the presidency of Signor Artoni, has concluded a series of arrangements calculated to promote intercourse between the two countries. The visit of a number of Spanish representatives of industry, commerce and finance is expected in Italy, and a review of an economic character is to be published in the Spanish language with the object of making Italy better known in Spain. An exhibition of Italian art as applied to industry is to be held in November at Barcelona and at Madrid in December of this year, and it is hoped that a similar exhibition of Spanish art as applied to industry will be held in Italy in the spring of 1918.

Fair List Prices

# GOODRICH SILVERTOWN

CORD TIRES

## Different to the Core

UTSIDE and INSIDE Goodrich tires differ from other tires.

Mark the outside difference in the smart trim lines of their graceful extra size.

Behold the inside difference in that bared section of the rubber saturated, two-ply cable-cord body of a Silvertown tire.

### The inside on Tires

UNDER THE SKIN there are but THREE tires.

FABRIC, swathed in five to seven plies,  
THREAD WEB, a five to seven ply MASS OF STRINGS.  
CABLE CORD, the unique two-ply, rubber-saturated, patent-protected tire body, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tire.

You cannot afford to be without Silvertown's difference in service, its smoother riding comfort, smarter appearance and gasoline-saving economy.

BOSTON BRANCH  
851-7 Boylston Street. Telephone Back Bay 4670.

## The B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

AKRON, OHIO

Goodrich also makes the famous fabric tires—Goodrich Black Safety Treads

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"







## DEFENSE BILL IS PASSED IN HOUSE

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Indorses Measure After Adopting Several Amendments, Rejecting Others

After adopting several amendments and rejecting others proposed by Mr. Lomasney of Boston, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed to a third reading the bill to give the Governor the power to compel registration of all aliens, to restrict their movements, to seize food and other necessary supplies and other extraordinary powers for the defense of the Commonwealth and the Union.

Mr. Lomasney, who is Democratic Party leader in the House, waged his most vigorous attack on the provision of the measure giving the Governor the right to require the registering of aliens of more than 14 years of age from countries with which the United States is at war or "if in his opinion public safety demands," the registration of all aliens.

He contended that it was needless to require aliens from all overseas countries to register. Mr. Lomasney declared that it would kindle resentment among them and make them suspicious of authority. Besides, it would tend to prevent their hearty cooperation at this time when it is most needed.

Mr. Smith of Boston, in charge of the measure, replied that the measure was to be effective during wartime only. He said that the Governor should have the power to require the registration of Austrians and Turks as well as Germans. If it appears to him that public safety demands, Mr. Lomasney's amendment to abolish this feature was rejected by a roll call vote of 168 to 53.

Mr. Lomasney was successful in securing the passage of an amendment that the age limit of registration should be 18 years instead of 14, and that certain powers shall not be exercised except "with the advice and consent of the Council."

The amendment to strike out the power of the Governor to impose conditions or restrictions on the movement of persons registered or required to be registered was defeated by an overwhelming voice vote.

The amendment to substitute judges of municipal district or superior courts for the Governor in prescribing regulations to be observed by aliens was also defeated, despite Mr. Lomasney's efforts, by a roll call vote of 175 to 47.

The amendment to strike out the section permitting refusal of bail was rejected by a large majority on a voice vote.

After the bill had been ordered to a third reading without division Mr. Kearney of Boston gave notice that he would move an amendment today on the enrollment stage for the appointment of a labor commission to deal with labor matters coming under the provisions of the bill.

To a second reading, the House passed the bill for a battalion of infantry and an armory in East Boston.

The Allen bill to allow the State to provide contributory age annuities under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner, was passed to be engrossed, 78 to 16, on a rising vote.

Acting at the instigation of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Health, Governor McCall yesterday sent a special message to the Legislature requesting that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated to install a sanitary system and to enlarge the police force at the training camp, to be established at Ayer. Of the \$30,000 asked for, \$20,000 is to be used to install a sanitary system, and \$10,000 to establish a State constabulary to assist the local authorities in the preserving of order. The message was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, advocates of legislation to continue the present Boston Transit Commission of five members in office, scored when the bill for a metropolitan transit commission of five members, to succeed to the present powers and duties of the Boston commission, and in addition to have charge of subway, tunnel and elevated construction in other sections of the metropolitan district was referred to the next Legislature on a voice vote.

Then, on motion of Senator Martin of Attleboro, an adverse report on a bill to continue the Boston transit commissioners in office for another year was taken from the table and placed in the orders of the day for today. The bill for a metropolitan transit commission was reported by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

An amendment proposed by the Senate Ways and Means Committee to reduce the proposed membership from five to three was rejected, 9 to 22, on a rising vote before the bill was referred.

By a rising vote of 20 to 6 the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill for a \$50,000 State building on the grounds of the Eastern State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in West Springfield. A motion by Senator Wilson of Brighton for reconsideration will be discussed today.

**DRY LEGISLATION ASKED FOR NAVY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter to Speaker Clark Secretary of the Navy Daniels urges that legislation be incorporated in the Army Bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to any "officer or military forces, while in uniform," so as to affect the seaman

as well as the soldier. Sponsors of the Army Bill in Congress say they construe the term "military forces," to include the men in the Navy as well as the Army. In order to be sure of the matter, Congress plans to give Mr. Daniels' request favorable attention at once.

With 40,000 young recruits under training in the Navy and more to be secured, Mr. Daniels said, the same safeguards are urgently necessary for them that Congress has provided for young soldiers.

A draft of a bill submitted by the Secretary would authorize the President to make such regulations as he deems necessary for prohibiting the sale of liquor near places under the jurisdiction of the Navy or to naval officers, or men, and would prohibit absolutely the sale or giving away of beverage liquor within the bounds of any station or place used for naval purposes.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES' APRIL INCOME

Various Sources Come Close to Yielding \$20 a Year on \$25,000,000 Common Stock

The April profits from all sources of the Massachusetts Gas Companies came very close to a \$20 a year rate on the \$25,000,000 common stock after preferred dividends. Actually admitted net of \$481,033 works out a balance at the rate of \$17 a share on the common, but this figure excludes the Massachusetts Gas claim of 60 per cent of the April earnings of the J. B. B. Coal Company and 47½ per cent of the New England Manufacturing Company's net. Undoubtedly an additional \$250 a share for its common would represent the Massachusetts Gas equity in the profits of these two properties if continued for a year at the April rate.

Credit for the brilliant April showing, far and away better than any previous month in the history of the company, is due to the companies comprising the coal department. The gas companies themselves showed a loss in combined net of about \$10,000, but the coal department added \$220,000 to the total net of April a year ago.

The fact that on April 1 some of the low-priced contracts both for supplying and carrying coal expired and were renewed at then current rates explains the increase in the New England Coal & Coke Company's profits to \$206,000 for April compared with \$50,000 in the similar month a year ago. For the 10 months up to April 30 the coal companies alone have earned \$1,551,879 or a sum equal to fixed charges and preferred dividends of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for the entire year.

The enormous increases in prices of materials make it difficult for the operating gas properties to record comparative increases in net profits over a year ago but Massachusetts Gas has several sources of income. The future is believed to hold in store increased dividend disbursements on the junior stock issue.

## LABOR IS TO OPPOSE CANADA CONSCRIPTION

OTTAWA, Ont.—J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, just returned from Washington, said organized labor in Canada would continue to oppose conscription unless Premier Borden could convince its leaders that the Dominion faced destruction. James Simpson of Toronto, its vice-president, held the same view.

Both men said they would hold Sir Robert to his statement of a year ago, that he was opposed to conscription and that only if Canada was in danger would such a measure be enforced. The labor delegates, it is understood, will request that the country be asked to record its opinion on conscription before the bill is passed.

It appears probable that the conscription bill will be introduced in the Commons on Friday. The registration authorized by it will differ from that of the National Service Scheme, in that penalties will be attached to make it really compulsory. It is estimated there are about 150,000 young men, most of them unmarried, and without dependents, who are not engaged in vital work. Whether the age limit will be fixed at 40 or 45 years is as yet undecided.

## BRITISH MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau  
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has held a conference with representatives of the Dairy Farmers Association and of distributing traders in the wholesale and retail trades. The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries attended the conference which comprised about 70 representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom. The effect of the recent milk order on the various interests concerned was discussed, and the prospects of the milk supply for the coming summer. Advisory committees were appointed for England, Wales and Scotland to consider the best means of dealing with the situation. These committees will submit recommendations on the subject to Lord Devonport.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Step singing at Simmons College will be held for the last time this year Thursday night following the awarding of athletic honors Thursday noon. Misses Eleanor Keith, president of the senior class, Helen Gillette and Mary Parker have been awarded a sweater each for being the most womanly girls in the college. Officers for next year's junior class are Miss Florence Crowell, president; Priscilla Buntin, vice-president; Anne Hefflon, treasurer; and Marion Lyons, secretary. Officers for next year's sophomore class are Misses Catherine Damon, president; Barbara Joy, vice-president; and Helen Nickerson, treasurer.

## GEN. EDWARDS TELLS OF CAMP

Commander of Department of Northeast Points Out Advantages of Site Selected Near the Ayer Junction

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, after spending the greater part of two decades in the tropics, is rapidly acquiring a working knowledge of the problems connected with the defense of the six New England states, and the work of training a division of

troops at the camp to be established near Ayer Junction, Mass.

New England is a new field of activity for General Edwards. His early career in the Army was spent in the Philippines, where he fought under Gen. Henry Lawton, and succeeded that officer when he fell on the battlefield. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and for the last eight years has been in Panama and Porto Rico.

At the division headquarters in the Nottingham Building in Copley Square, Boston, General Edwards talked recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, principally on the Ayer camp. Several maps on the walls showed the location of the 5000-acre tract which the Government is to take over to train a portion of its new Army. The maps show very clearly the practicability of the location, which General Edwards chose in preference to several others offered.

Located in the valley of the Nashua River and including the site of Camp Stevens where the Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment was recruited for service in the later years of the Civil War, the Ayer camp is admirably placed for mobilization and training of raw troops, and for the transfer of men to other points.

"The camp will be equipped with an independent water supply as the water system at Ayer is confined to a single standpipe, which is only sufficient for local needs," said General Edwards. "It has not yet been decided whether to take water from Hell Pond in Harvard, about two miles from the valley of the Nashua, or pipe it from the Wachusett Reservoir at Clinton some miles farther up the valley. I believe a resolution is already before the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of the latter project."

"The drainage system for the camp will be above the average, for it is planned to put in a modern sewerage system. The water and sewerage problems and the district facilities have been studied by Frederic P. Stearns, consulting engineer of the Massachusetts Water and Sewerage Commission, who has found the location to be an ideal one."

"The camp will stretch down the valley of the Nashua, from a point in the town of Harvard, about a mile south of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad through portions of the towns of Ayer, Shirley and Groton, nearly to the village of Townsend Harbor in Townsend.

"The country is of a gently rolling contour, with good roads, good fields, only a few of which are under cultivation, and some woodland, which can easily be cleared. One of the plans includes the establishment of a rifle and light artillery range, probably from a point west of the Groton school towards Townsend Harbor, for a distance of several thousand yards. Rifle and light artillery practice will be one of the features of the camp. It is expected that the heavy guns, the 8-inch and 9-inch pieces will be sent to Cape Cod where there is a still wider range,

erty covered by the camp, and all of them have shown a commendable willingness to agree to the Government terms for the lease or acquisition of their land.

"I have no personal knowledge as yet as to the type of buildings which will be erected on the proposed camp, but some of the contractors who are preparing to submit bids, state that they expect to plan for two-story wooden houses, with concrete foundations, and all modern conveniences. Such arrangements would be something better than was at first anticipated, and certainly very gratifying."

"I understand that the present policy of the Federal Government is to let out contracts on a 5 or 10 per cent basis on the actual cost, with Government officials auditing the accounts of the contractors."

"Just what type of soldier will be trained in the northeastern division is not known as yet, but from the press reports it would seem that we shall have recruits, and that the present New England regiments will receive their polishing off in the southeastern department."

As the young men we are to train will be of the finest type through the operation of the selected draft, I feel sure that the people in Ayer and the surrounding towns will welcome the camp, and assist the officers in making it a success."

## BRITISH LABOR MEN WELCOMED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Great Britain's labor representatives, sent to America by the British Government, were welcomed here today. The envoys are James H. Thomas, M. P., and head of the British Transportation Workers' Federation; Charles W. Bowerman, M. P., and secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress; Joseph Davies, private secretary of Premier Lloyd George, and H. W. Garrod, member of the British Munitions Act Commission.

"We are not here to do much," said Mr. Thomas. "But rather to study and observe and to help the local labor leaders, as much as possible in giving them the benefit of our experience in England. Our tour is one of investigation and education and investigation of labor conditions."

Announcement was made today that Arthur J. Balfour has abandoned his visit to Chicago at the request of the State Department which desires the aid of the British mission until the time for its departure.

## POLISH CHILDREN TO BENEFIT

The "Friends of Poland" will give an entertainment in aid of Polish children in Jordan Hall Friday evening. Mr. Paderewski will give an address on Poland. This will be followed by a play in three acts by Miss Dorothea M. Hughes, "The Spirit of Poland." Its subject based upon the present war.

and where the targets can easily be placed among the sand dunes.

"I understand that the roads in the vicinity of the camp are in fine condition, and that there will be plenty of opportunity for long hikes into New Hampshire and through Worcester County. In addition the broad fields which stretch away on either side, and many of which are not being farmed, will give plenty of room for additional maneuvers."

"It is expected that the troops in the Ayer camp will include one division of infantry, a brigade of field and heavy artillery, a regiment of cavalry, in addition to a signal corps, and representative organizations from other branches of the service."

"We have found most earnest cooperation among the people living about the proposed camp. There are over 50 owners interested in the prop-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards

## RESTRICTION IN NONESSENTIALS

Brookline Man Says U. S. Should Profit by Britain's Experience and Push Business Only in Line of Essentials

A gradual but a persistent diminution of the production of nonessentials must be adopted and pursued in the United States if the nation is to expand its full energies most economically in the prosecution of the war to an early termination, according to Sinclair Kennedy of Brookline, who declares that the United States should profit by the experience of Great Britain in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Kennedy, a Harvard graduate and author of "The Pan-Angles," a book dealing with a possible federation of the seven English-speaking nations, declares that the United States should not make the mistake which England did at the opening of the war: "Great Britain entered this war with the slogan 'Business as usual,'" he says.

"Great Britain made a mistake," he continues. "She could not keep on doing all that she was doing and win the war. It was not a question of decreasing the volume of business, it was a question of directing the same or even a greater volume of business into new channels. There was business enough to satisfy everybody, but it was the business of winning the war, not of catering to the tastes of peace."

"Great Britain now distinguishes between essential and non-essential business. Germany may not give us 2½ years in which to learn, and if it does, why wait to learn by our own experience what the experience of others can teach us now? That we have not yet taken the lesson to heart is evidenced by the 'Business as usual' slogan here."

"Recently a Boston department store advertised: 'Spend (if you have the money) as freely as you ever did,' the suggestion being, 'Spend for baubles as you have before, encourage the bawle business with no thought of the demand of the business of national defense.'"

"A letter appeared in a Boston paper stating: 'We and many of the other retailers wish for more encouraging editorials that would remove the scare from the buying public. Less reference to the economy and garden fad would, in the opinion of many of us, correct the present light buying. It would correct the present light buying, doubtless. But it would postpone the day of peace by just so much wasted national energy.'"

"Another Boston business house has advertised: 'Industries of every kind must be maintained to their fullest capacity.' This is exactly what must not happen. If it does, we shall all be giving aid and comfort to our enemies."

"We have enormous resources in this country, but they are not infinite. Out of these finite resources we should devote as large a proportion as possible, with as great a speed as possible, to ending this war. We should drive out gradually, but with a firm hand, all nonessential production. We should produce only essentials and buy only essentials. Today we perhaps have time to win the war. Every day that we delay in utilizing our energies to the full, we diminish our chances of remaining free English-speaking people."

## CONFEREES DIFFER ON ESPIONAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—House Republicans plan to caucus today on the attitude to be taken toward the Segate censorship amendment. After vigorously debating the Espionage Bill Monday House and Senate conferees failed to agree and adjourned until today when they are to again attempt to adjust the differences on that measure.

Indications are that an agreement will be reached on the embargo section and that possibly a greatly modified censorship clause will be accepted. House conferees are holding out for the adoption of some modified censorship provisions.

## PRESIDENT FAVORS "DAYLIGHT SAVING"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has expressed his approval of the daylight saving plan to a delegation headed by Congressman Borland of Missouri and Marcus Marks of New York, president of the National Daylight Saving Association.

The President told them that the only question as to adequate legislation to carry the plan into effect at once, was whether or not Congress would consider it as war legislation, to which they have agreed to limit the session's activities. The matter will be taken up with congressional leaders.

## BOY GARDEN GUARDS TO BE ORGANIZED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A movement to enroll boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years in the Boys Service League will be inaugurated within a few days here. It is planned to carry the campaign through the public schools, the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. The campaign will be aided by a mass meeting on Monday evening, June 4, when prominent citizens and officers of the league will appeal for recruits.

The purpose of the league is to supervise the service which the boys

will perform for their country during the coming months. Officers will see that the efforts are not misdirected and that every move counts. It is the aim to enlist 3000, equaling the number of men on record on the Public Safety Committee. Boys will be assigned to various tasks, each supervisor seeing that the work is not duplicated.

Boy Scouts will act as junior police, patrolling the gardens, public and private. Scout Executive C. M. Abbott, one of the promoters of the league, will cooperate with the Hampden County Improvement League in protecting the food supply from thieves. Three patrols of eight boys will begin guarding the plots at Outing Park as their first work, and will later take up work at Forest Park and the Springfield Hospital, where gardens are being planted. The boys will work from the time they leave school until evening in relays of eight.

## ITALIAN MISSION ARRIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

Envoys, Led by Prince Udine, Cousin of King, Expected in Washington, D. C., Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian War Commission, headed by Prince Udine, first cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will arrive in Washington Wednesday. The fact that the commission had landed safely on this continent became known officially on Monday through the State Department. One of its members, Enrico Ariotta, Minister of Transportation in the Italian Cabinet, already is here and has had preliminary talks with Government officials.

The mission is coming on a visit of courtesy and to discuss with American officials, particularly cooperation in dealing with shipping and food problems and the adjustment of rates of exchange. Its personnel follows:

Prince Ferdinando di Savoia of Udine, Enrico Ariotta, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Riffredo, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Guglielmo Marconi, Senator; Augusto Ciuffelli, Deputy, former Minister of Public Works; Francesco Saverio Nitti, Deputy, former Minister of Agriculture.

Attaches accompanying the mission are: Cavaliere de Parente, secretary of legation and secretary of mission; Naval Lieutenant de Zara, aide-camp of Prince of Udine; Cavaliere Alvisio Bragadin and Cavaliere Guido Pardo, secretaries to Signor Ariotta; Duca di Sangro and Signor di Sousa, secretaries to Senator Marconi; Cavaliere Angeli, secretary to Signor Ciuffelli, and Cavaliere d'Anato.

## Trade Leader Presents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the French Commercial Mission, was presented to President Wilson on Monday by Ambassador Jusserand.

## UNITED STATES GETS AN OIL PREFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The committee of oil interests, with A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York as chairman, appointed by the National Council of Defense to consider the oil requirements of the United States, has reached an agreement whereby all oil needed by the Government up to July 1, will be supplied, with the Government receiving preference in fulfillment of its requirements. The price to be paid for the oil cannot be learned as yet, but it is believed to be below the present market quotation, with the understanding that this level will not establish a precedent for any orders to be placed by the Government after July 1.

## INDUSTRIAL FOREMEN DINE

The Lowell Institute for Industrial Foremen held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Boston City Club last night. About 200 members of the Alumni Association were present. The speakers were President Lowell of Harvard and Prof. Charles F. Park. Members of the school faculty were guests. A. B. McKechnie '10, alumni president, was toastmaster.

## ARMY AVIATION STUDY COURSE BEGINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first 150 aviation cadets for the army have begun preliminary theoretical training at the universities of California, Texas, Illinois and Ohio, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell University. Similar classes will be taken in every Monday as a total of 150 students will be under training at each institution.

Enough applicants have already been accepted to keep the classes full for two months, but the process of enrollment is continuing, as several thousand more will be put through in subsequent months.

Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, personnel officer of the signal corps, said that the air service was not, as is often stated, the most hazardous branch of the military operations in war times. French and English army records show that the heaviest proportion of losses falls on the medical corps, the infantry being second, the artillery third and the air service fourth.

Why We Remove the Bitter "Heart"

THE insignificant little "heart" or bud between the two halves of a peanut kernel has a taste that is distinctly bitter. If used in peanut butter, the bitter taste is quickly detected.

The careful removal of these bitter hearts is just one of the details that make Beech-Nut Peanut Butter different from any other kind.

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Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANADARHIE, NEW YORK

## TRUST SUITS ARE TO BE REARGUED

Supreme Court Reopens Harvester, United Shoe and Lehigh and Reading Coal Cases—Decisions in Several Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court has ordered to be reargued the antitrust suits against The United States Steel Corporation, The International Harvester, The United Shoe Machinery Company and The Lehigh Valley and Reading railroads and their affiliated coal companies. As the court adjourns on June 11, for the summer, it is believed no decision in these cases will be handed down inside of a year.

The steel corporation suit was instituted in 1911 in New Jersey and was dismissed by the district court four years later. In it, the Government charges the corporation with controlling approximately one-half of the general iron and steel industry of the country. Dissolution of the corporation as well as of the inner combinations is asked. The corporation, in its brief, admitted controlling about 40 per cent of the domestic and about 90 per cent of the American export trade, but defended itself as a "good combination."

The suit against the Harvester company was filed in the United States District Court in Minnesota in 1912. Its dissolution was asked mainly on the ground of its size and inherent power. This corporation also contended that it is a "good" combination, but the lower court sustained the Government and ordered dissolution. The case was argued in the Supreme Court first in April, 1915, and reargued in March, 1917, because of the resignation of Justice Hughes.

The suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company was filed in 1911, and the lower court dismissed the Government's petition. The suit had no connection with one brought in St. Louis by the Government under the Clayton Antitrust Act.

The two cases against the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Reading Railroad charge them with monopolies in anthracite coal along their lines. Both roads are accused not only of violating the Sherman Act, but also of violating the commodities clause. In both cases the Government lost virtually all contentions in the lower courts.

The right of states to enact laws affecting the general and Federal maritime laws as provided by Congress was denied by the Supreme Court in an opinion holding that the New York workmen's compensation law, recently declared constitutional, does not apply to workmen injured while employed on New York navigable waters.

The court also declared unconstitutional the New Jersey workmen's compensation law of 1911, which was a noncompulsory statute. The court adjourned until June 4, when decisions will be again rendered and final adjournment for the term taken one week later.

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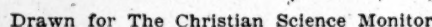
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANADARHIE, NEW YORK



Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

Many other things were said while the logs in the fireplace snapped and

On Monday, May 7, the Court Theater is to reopen under Mr. Otho Stuart's management with a new three-act comedy by Miss Violet Pearn, entitled "Hush." It will be remembered that about a year ago this piece was produced by the Liverpool Repertory Company. Miss Mary Jerrold is to play the leading part, and Mr. Stuart has also engaged Miss Dora Gregory, Miss Margaret Yarde, Miss Elnor Foster, and Messrs. Kenneth



## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

The Whington Square Players crowned an encouraging season with a production of "Ghosts" that actually called out the standing room sign and compelled extension of its run from one to at least three weeks, the last of which is being played now. Shakespeare has been in and out of the season's orbit, and American Drama Year was fittingly observed with praiseworthy performances of extracts from dramatic milestones in the growth of that drama. American

The agricultural committee of the Stage Women's War Relief is organ-

U. S. DRAMA MASQUE  
IN PHILADELPHIA

## AUSTRALIA FIRST TO SEE CHAMBERS PLAY

### MAKING IT UNANIMOUS

Once when Richard Mansfield was using a large repertory one of the minor actors complained to his chief of being "tired of my small rôles." Mansfield retorted drily: "So are we."

"The education of the audience that was to have gone hand in hand with

"Oddly enough, the principal aims of the little theater seem to have been accomplished largely by the recent and much-needed publication of dramas which has made plays accessible, furnished standards of comparison and opportunities for study, and

In "The New Word" Mr. Trevor has the requisite understanding of the father's character and the craftsmanship to project it, and Mr. Hughes is an attractive son, if not exactly the man for the part. Miss Huban and Mr. Harding make "Old Friends" a pleasant play that just bears the name. Mr. Harding always gives a well conceived and consistent performance. Miss Huban, who first jumped into view this year in "The Grasshopper," makes good the promise hinted in that piece. Her scenes are few, and mere sketches, but she fills them in with the stuff of which actresses are made.

The first and last of the pieces touch upon the war in a way which it seems hard for American playwrights to equal. That may be because Barrie's innate quality is tempered by the wind of the storm. The American, too, is about to fight and endure, her playwrights should produce war plays free of claptrap. They should stop blowing up stage trenches and get into American homes to see what may be happening there.



## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Contrary to a general impression, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, the last previous convention in the Bay State, did submit specific constitutional amendments to the people, as an inspection of the records of the convention will reveal. To be sure, it submitted a revised Constitution en bloc, but it also followed two other plans of amendment, including the submission of three proposed amendments to the existing Constitution. Everything submitted by the convention was rejected by the people, the proposed new Constitution failing of acceptance by a vote of 63,222 to 68,150.

The revised form of government prepared by the convention was designated "Proposition I," when it was referred to the people. There were submitted, also, seven additional "propositions," or specific amendments, numbered from II to VIII, respectively, on each of which the convention asked the people to vote, with the understanding that if any of the seven were accepted they were to be added to the proposed new Constitution, provided, of course, the new Constitution, designated "Proposition I," was accepted. It was further provided, however, and this is the point of particular interest in connection with the present agitation as to whether the Constitutional Convention of 1917 shall submit separate amendments or a Constitution en bloc—that the last three propositions, numbered VI to VIII inclusive, were, if accepted, to become amendments to the existing Constitution, if the proposed new Constitution should be defeated.

It was defeated by a majority of 4928, and the other propositions were defeated by majorities ranging from 401 to 6500. Proposition VI, which came within 401 votes of winning, related to prohibition of the use of certain public funds for sectarian purposes. Though defeated by a narrow margin in 1853, it was subsequently submitted to the people by the Legislature, and was adopted in 1855 as the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution. It is this amendment which it is now proposed to revise by substitution of the anticlerical amendment, on the ground that the sectarian provision in the present Constitution does not apply to sectarian educational institutions above the grade of high schools, and is not clear regarding other public appropriations for sectarian purposes.

The proposed new Constitution, "Proposition I," carried in six of the counties, but the opposition in the other counties, notably Suffolk, was sufficiently strong to bring defeat. Boston was recorded against the new instrument by a vote of 9033 to 3248. Worcester County voted for the revised Constitution by a majority of 5200, and favorable majorities were polled in Hampden, Franklin, Berkshire, Norfolk and Bristol counties.

Among the proposed changes contained in the Constitution of 1853 which were considered worthy of mention in the Address to the People, submitted at adjournment of the convention, was one to limit the annual sessions of the Legislature to 100 days. There was a section which established the election of the Senate virtually on the present basis, namely, 40 members, one to be chosen from each of 40 districts. At the time, the senators were elected by counties.

The old system of town representation in the Legislature was retained. The address indicated that there was much sentiment in the convention in favor of district representation, as at present, but the feeling was not strong enough to prevail in 1853.

There was provision for the system we now have of electing the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Auditor. At that time they were appointed. It is interesting that a movement is on foot in connection with the forthcoming Constitutional Convention to return to a form of the old plan of appointing these State officials, by adopting the "short ballot," so-called.

There was provision to abolish the property qualifications for holding the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and for voting for State officials and members of Congress.

Terms of justices of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas were to be 10 years. More secrecy in voting was provided for. The Legislature was given authority to declare whether the highest vote or a majority should determine elections.

Of the seven "propositions" which were submitted separately from the proposed new Constitution, or "Proposition I," the first, designated "Proposition II," extended the right of persons to a writ of habeas corpus.

Proposition III defined the respective duties of juries and the presiding justices.

Proposition IV set forth that "every person having a claim against the Commonwealth ought to have judicial remedy therefor."

Proposition V declared that "no person shall be imprisoned for any debt hereafter contracted unless in cases of fraud."

These four propositions, numbering II to V inclusive, were to be added to the proposed new Constitution in the event they were accepted and the new Constitution also was accepted.

The remaining three propositions, numbering VI to VIII inclusive, if accepted, were to be added to the proposed new Constitution, if that instrument was accepted, or, were to become amendments to the existing Constitution, if the proposed new Constitution should be defeated. Of these three separate amendments, proposition VI, the anticlerical amendment, to which reference already has been made, became in 1855 the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Proposition VII prohibited the Legislature from creating corporations

tions by special acts when the object of the incorporation was attainable by general legislation.

Proposition VIII set forth that the Legislature was not to have power to pass an act granting any special charter for banking purposes.

The Constitutional Convention of 1853 was created by vote of the people on a referendum submitted by the Legislature of 1852. A similar question had been answered in the negative when referred to the people in 1851; but sentiment being strong for a convention, the succeeding Legislature proposed the question again. A majority vote having been cast in favor of the proposed convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The convention met in the State House, in Boston, May 4, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks Jr., president, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, secretaries. On Aug. 1, this convention agreed to a form of constitution and the seven separate propositions, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed constitution and all seven of the subordinate propositions had been rejected.

In the interim since 1853 no Constitutional Convention has been held in Massachusetts, but 31 distinct amendments have been accepted by the people from time to time, on recommendation of two successive Legislatures in each case. A number of these amendments were substantially contained in the propositions submitted by the constitution of 1853, and rejected by the people at that time.

### "MAN ON THE BOX" AT CASTLE SQUARE

"The Man on the Box," comedy by Grace Livingston Follen, founded on Harold McGrath's novel, acted by the Craig Players at the Castle Square Theater, evening of May 21. The cast: Lieut. Robert Worburton, John Craig; Charles Henderson, Graham Velez; Col. George Annesley, Frederick Murray; Count Karlow, Frederic Ormond; Col. Frank Raleigh, George Le Soir; Magistrate Watts, Donald Meek; Miss Betty Annesley, Peggy Wood; Miss Nancy Worburton, Dorothy Dickinson; Mrs. Conway, Augusta Gill.

The most interesting feature of this performance is the charm and intelligence of Mr. Craig's new leading woman, Miss Peggy Wood. This young actress has had much of her stage experience in musical comedy, but with at least one important dramatic role as leading woman in George M. Cohan's production of "Young America." Miss Wood shows in her occasional awkwardness and lack of resource her inexperience, but she will learn fast. By more than one sign she has common sense, which should save her from drifting into the rubber stamp mannerisms of the conventional ingenue. In the rather silly part she has this week she manages to impart an impression of distinction. She keeps Betty a real girl, even when the playwright is pulling at the strings as he would at puppets in a marionette show. Miss Wood, like Miss Ferguson, shows promise of developing into an actress so ingratiating that she can make her audiences forget that her plays are piffle.

The audience was glad to see Mr. Craig again in a light comedy role. He easily compassed the melodrama as well as the humor in the part of the army officer who masqueraded as a butler to be near a fascinating young woman and incidentally to save her father from the disgrace of exposure as the tool of a foreign spy.

### MR. JACCHIA WILL LEAD POP CONCERTS

Agide Jacchia is to be the conductor of the Pop concerts in Symphony Hall, making his first appearance on the evening of Monday, May 28. Mr. Jacchia, an Italian, came to the United States with Mascagni in 1902. Returning to Italy after the Mascagni tour, he conducted opera there until 1907. He came to the United States again, conducting the Milano Opera Company's performances in San Francisco for two seasons. In 1909 he conducted a short season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York. In 1911-12, he was the general music director of the Montreal Opera Company and in 1913-14 he had charge of the music of the National Opera Company of Canada. In 1914-15, he was Italian conductor at the Century Theater in New York. The past season he has been with the Boston National Opera Company.

Mr. Maquarre will conduct the Pop concerts the rest of this week. Tonight he gives a program adapted to the celebration plans of Amherst College alumni, who are to make the concert the occasion for a reunion. George H. Boynton is to be soloist, presenting songs with piano accompaniment. Selections announced to be performed are the following:

March, "Lorraine"; Ganne, overture, "Poet and Peasant"; Suppé, "Cheer for Old Amherst"; Pierce, "Campus Dreams"; Blake, suite, "Peer Gynt"; Grieg, "Elser," Herbert, "Pagan's Home"; Woodbridge, "To the Fairest College"; Bartlett, "Amherst, Alma Mater"; Hamilton, "Alma Mater"; "Beautiful Blue Danube"; Strauss, "Racoccy March"; Berlioz.

### AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Man on the Box," 8:10. Copley—"Dandy Dick," 8:10. Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8:10. Keith's—"The Crisis," film, 8. Majestic—"The Masquerade," 8:10. Plymouth—"The Highwayman," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Shubert, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

## REAL ESTATE

The new five-story brick mercantile building just finished by Isaac Heller at 14 to 22 Marshall Street, extending from the corner of Creek Square to the corner of Marshall Lane, near Union Street, has been sold to Frank A. Connors. There is a land area of 3938 square feet valued by the assessors at \$63,500, but the building has not yet been assessed.

Papers have gone to record from Charles A. S. Troupe to Annie S. Murphy, conveying title to the frame dwelling and 2713 square feet of land at 9 Cypress Road between Murdock and Etna streets, Brighton. The property is assessed for \$3500 including \$500 land value.

Another property sold consists of a frame house and 9537 square feet of land, situated at 67 Dunboy Street. Silas C. Hammond was the grantor and Agnes L. Stevens, the buyer.

Grace M. Lovejoy has sold her property at 681 Metropolitan Avenue, Hyde Park, consisting of a frame dwelling house and stable, together with 10,862 square feet of land, all assessed for \$6200 which includes \$1200 land value, to Thomas F. Callahan.

### CONSTRUCTION IN U. S. FOR APRIL

A report of building construction operations during the month of April, as shown by permits issued in 115 principal cities of the United States, reveals a slight falling off from the figures of the same month one year ago, amounting to a decrease of about 8 per cent, but it is confidently expected that next month will show this loss to be fully overcome by the amount of work in sight. These permits, as officially reported to the American Contractor, reach a total of \$86,100,925, as compared with \$94,029,102 for April, 1916. The total number of permits issued for April was 29,823, compared with 32,228 for April, 1916. The figures are herewith given of those cities appropriating \$1,000,000 or more:

	Number of Estimated
New York City & vicinity	2,986 \$10,314,558
Chicago	652 9,524,450
Boston and vicinity	377 8,030,000
Pittsburgh	1,914 5,284,705
Philadelphia	1,337 5,099,747
Los Angeles	689 2,700,000
Cleveland	1,303 2,441,500
Akron, Ohio	855 2,431,213
Milwaukee	536 2,024,695
St. Louis	723 1,707,991
Kansas City	352 1,291,400
Newark, New Jersey	298 1,164,433
Hartford, Conn.	161 1,197,747
Toledo	506 1,176,969
Minneapolis	804 1,281,685
Pittsburgh	413 1,094,109
Cincinnati	1,280 1,009,780
Worcester, Mass.	298 1,009,004

### PURCHASED ON BEACON HILL

Ames Nowell has taken title from Elizabeth G. Ford to the property situated at 53 Pinckney Street, Beacon Hill. The lot contains 1254 square feet assessed at \$4700 and a four-story brick dwelling, assessed for \$2700. Purchaser will improve and occupy. Several houses on this street long used as lodging houses have lately been purchased for private occupancy. Codman & Street were the brokers.

### ACTIVITY IN ROXBURY

The Elm Hill Garage Company has just taken title to a plot of ground located at 414 to 420 Warren Street, Roxbury, on which they intend building a large garage from plans now being prepared. There are 30,000 square feet of land purchased from Dora R. Cline, assessed at 60 cents a square foot.

Christopher J. Bradley and wife bought the three-story octagon front brick house at 20 Worthington Street, near Smith Street, Roxbury, owned by James P. Gilbert et al. The total taxed valuation is \$3600 and \$1100 of it applies on the 1440 square feet of land.

Another property sold consists of a frame house and 2174 square feet of land at 7 and 9 Roswell Street between Landon and Shattuck streets, taxed on \$3300 including \$500 on the lot. Maurice F. Murphy et al were the grantors and Ginlie Ferrari, the buyer.

Title to the frame dwelling and frame stable property at 57-59 Marshall Street, has been transferred from Mary A. McNeally to Dinar Dionisio et al. There is a land area of 2319 square feet valued at \$600, and the total assessment is \$3100.

Charles F. Hayward et al have just taken title to the three-story octagon front brick house at 270 Rugles Street assessed to the Ruth J. Bickford estate for \$2800 and this amount includes \$800 worth of land measuring 1273 square feet.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Rutherford St., 387-39, M.H. St., 27-31, Ward 3; Louis E. Page, Edward F. Atwood; brick garage.  
Florence St., 121 rear, Ward 23; E. M. Hamblen et al., James Murray; brick garage.  
Sudan St., 56, Ward 11; B. R. Hopey, J. T. Beckwith; frame dwelling.  
Albany St., 609, Ward 6; Banner Baking Co.; alter bakery.  
Tremont St., 761, Ward 7; Stephen Smith; alter store and dwelling.  
Hampden St., 6-26, Ward 12; Chadwick, Boston Lead Co.; alter factory.  
Washington St., 178, Ward 12; Frank E. Caterano, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter store and tenements.  
Albany St., 839, Ward 12; Albert M. Eaton; alter garage.

### PROHIBITION ADVOCATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Nation-wide prohibition as a wartime measure was urged by members of the New England branch of the Congressional League of Church Assistants in a telegram sent to President Wilson at their annual convention here yesterday. Miss Mabel H. Hart, Keene, N. H., was elected president; Miss Mabel E. Patton, Woburn, vice-president, and Miss Grace Morrill, Concord, N. H., secretary-treasurer. Miss Eleanor White

Nichols, Brighton, Miss Nellie A. Perry, Holyoke, and Mrs. Annie M. Hauchette of Central Church, were named delegates to the national council which meets in Columbus, O., in October.

### "THE HIGHWAYMAN" AT THE SHUBERT

"The Highwayman," romantic comic opera by Harry B. Smith, with music by Reginald D. Koven, presented by the Messrs. Shubert at the Shubert Theater, Boston, evening of May 21. The cast: Dick Fitzgerald, John Charles Thomas; Lady Constance Sinclair, Bianca Saroya; Sir Godfrey Beverly, Harry T. Hanlin; Lieutenant Rodney, Sam Ash; Foxey Quiller, Jefferson De Angelis; Dolly Primrose, Letty Yorke; Toby Winkle, Teddy Webb; Hiramstump, Lawrence Cameron; Lord Phelim Kilkenny, Sylvester Murray; Sir John Hawkhurst, Osborne Clemson.

Three weeks ago last night "The Highwayman" was revived in New York with the company and production seen last night at the Shubert. This brief metropolitan season would appear to indicate that today's playgoers in any large numbers have no great liking for a type of entertainment that has by more signs than one become outworn. "Eileen," Victor Herbert's essay in this old-fashioned romantic comic opera vein, fared little better this season, though something of the failure is to be charged up to Henry Blossom's mediocre book. Whether for better or worse, certain tests of illusion are now applied, probably unconsciously, by playgoers who have steadily witnessed plays of realistic tendency during the past decade. When "The Highwayman" came along with the ancient convention of a woman masquerading as a man and nobody but the audience being the wiser, however shrill her soprano, there is a very evident absence of interest in the proceedings on the part of many playgoers.

"The Highwayman" cannot afford to let the audience become indifferent to its story, for there is little else to attract an audience in a performance of it today, apart from the good singing and acting of John Charles Thomas, the humor of Mr. Webb and Mr. DeAngelis, and in a limited degree, the performances of Miss Saroya and Miss Yorke. Whatever the appeal of Mr. DeKoven's music when the opera was new, the score today seems consciously empty in its characterless tunes, and the orchestration sounds mechanical to one who has heard many ingenious scores by Victor Herbert. Even though "The Highwayman" has been performed 2500 times, it is claimed, it is entitled to little respect as a work of art, for it is distinctly routine work, and was mere routine when it was put together by DeKoven and Smith in obvious imitation of their own first and greatest success, "Robin Hood," a work that has many marks of style, individuality, freshness and inspiration.

"Robin Hood," held the stage nearly 20 years in the repertory of the Bostonians while "The Highwayman," whatever the number of its performances, achieved them in the era before the rise of the Viennese and the London Gaity type of light musical entertainment. There was a large audience last night at the Shubert, but hardly an enthusiastic one when Mr. Thomas was not on the stage. The humor of the old piece seems particularly sad to those who have giggled through a George Ade libretto. Henry Blossom, when he doesn't try to be romantic, and Guy Bolton are distinct advances as libretto humorists over Mr. Smith, though the latter has the keener feeling for the theatrical values of a situation. "The Highwayman" is staged at the Shubert with care, it is sung by picked voices, and the enlarged orchestra is conducted with discretion and variety. It is a first-class routine entertainment of its sort of two decades ago, but not to be compared in any respect with "Robin Hood" and "The Serenade," the best works in their vein America has produced.

Leon Gordon carried his part, as Mr. Darbey, the army snob, well, while Jessamine Newcombe portrayed the "merry widow" for all that there was in it. F. W. Permain made a good "sporting parson," and H. Conway Wingfield's Mardon, though a

### SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel was included among receipts at the fish pier today. Arrivals: Schooner Arthur James 5000 pounds fresh mackerel, the second trip received direct from sea this season, and the following with groundfish: Francis S. Gruby 126,500 pounds, Henry L. Marshall 30,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 45,400 and Bere J. 10,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50/67, steak cod \$6.09/50, market cod \$4.07, pollock \$6.67/5, large hake \$5.50, small hake \$4.50 and cusk \$5.65/50. Mackerel sold at 13 cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today included the Etta Mildred with 32,000 pounds fresh fish, Philip Manta with 50,000, gill netters 27,600 pounds and several mackerel seiners to fit for Cape Shore fishing.

New York mackerel arrivals today were reported to have landed about 56,000 pounds of fresh mackerel. Several boats also reached Newport, R. I., with catches. The fish are rapidly moving east, and fishing soon will begin on the Cape Shore grounds.

Recent contributions for the British Imperial Relief Fund of New England bring the total up to \$99,547.30, according to an announcement by Charles H. McIntyre, treasurer, 18 Tremont Street.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY, MAY 25, at 8:15 P. M.  
In Aid of Polish Children  
PADEREWSKI  
Will Deliver an Address on

#### POLAND AND THE WAR

A Special Performance by Request of a War Play  
"THE SPIRIT OF POLAND"  
Assisted by "Friends of Poland"  
Tickets at \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, at the Polish Headquarters, 601 Boylston St. (Copley Square).

### "DANDY DICK," PINERO FARCE, AT COPLECY

"Dandy Dick," farce in three acts. By Sir A. W. Pinero. Presented by the Henry Jewett Players, Copley Theater, evening of May 21. The cast: Salome, Gladys Morris; Sheba, Dorie Sawyer; Hannah Topping, Leonard Craike; Mr. Darbey, Leon Gordon; Major Tarver, Nicholas Joy; The Very Rev. Augustin Jedd, D. D., Fred W. Permain; Georgiana Tidman, Jessamine Newcombe; Sir Tristram Mardon, H. Conway Wingfield; Hatcham, J. Casler-West; Hannah Topping, Beatrice Miller; Noah Topping, Cameron Matthews.

This play is advertised as "an original farce," and as such consequently it must be reckoned. It is not by any means one of Sir A. W. Pinero's best productions, and its action fails to grip the audience to any great extent throughout. For what it claims to be, however, it is passable, though somewhat without color and rather flavorless—albeit entirely innocuous. Only once before, and that nearly 30 years ago, has this play been given professionally in Boston, though it was revived quite recently in London.

The plot revolves around a race-course and a deanery, and it would appear that under sufficient stress of circumstances, even a "Very Rev. D. D." can sometimes be induced to "squeeze a pair of ponies"—which is the vernacular for "to raise £50"—when the favorite is absolutely assured of a victory. The Very Rev. Augustin Jedd, D. D., has brought up his two motherless daughters altogether away from the temptations of the world, an experiment that has frequently been tried somewhat unsuccessfully. His erstwhile wardward sister, now a widow and, he firmly believes, completely reformed, but in years gone by of very sporting proclivities, is to come and stay with them, to help them to "redeem and atone." This latter necessity is due to the fact that he has wittingly pledged £1000 toward the rebuilding of his church steeple, and cannot in consequence provide the necessary wherewithal for his daughters' "bills, bills, bills." The sister proves to be still a "full-blooded racer," and the complications that arise can be better imagined than described.

Considerable fun is poked at the timeworn "h" of the English cockney—or rather the absence of it—and some very clever hits are made. Thus, Hannah Evans is discovered by the Dean in a rather embarrassing predicament and his exclamation, "Heavens! Hannah!" evokes the response, "No, sir, Anna Hevans."

None of the parts are of a character either to permit of or to elicit any strikingly good acting. The two daughters, Salome and Sheba, were cleverly portrayed, but it is to be hoped that their futures will not be irrevocably bound up with the two army officers! The poor Dean has, it is to be feared, hopelessly lost his dignity, though he tried hard to rescue it while it was slipping from his grasp, while Blore, the butler, is retained in the Dean's service, after somewhat reprehensible conduct, on the pledge of remaining "sober, sad, and silent, above all silent, Blore." The play is no more than it claims to be, a farce, and it amuses while it does not offend.

Leon Gordon carried his part, as Mr. Darbey, the army snob, well, while Jessamine Newcombe portrayed the "merry widow" for all that there was in it. F. W. Permain made a good "sporting parson," and H. Conway Wingfield's Mardon, though a

trifle overacted perhaps, was characteristic. The two "innocent" daughters of "poor dear papa" were fairly well acted by Gladys Morris and Dorie Sawyer, and Nicholas Joy, whether as the lovesick swain or the officer from India, made a good Major Tarver. Beatrice Miller made an excellent Hannah Topping.

### RED CROSS SUPPLY SERVICE STATION

The Boston station at 1000 Washington Street, under the management of Henry S. Dennison, director for New England, is one of the six supply depots in the United States which have been instituted by the American Red Cross Supply Service. These stations which are to receive, inspect and forward all the supplies and finished products from the various chapters in their respective districts to such parts of the world as may be designated by the head office at Washington, D. C., are located in the following cities: New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Cal., Denver, Col., Chicago, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. The depot in Boston is the distributing center for all chapters in New England, except the State of Connecticut, which is supplied by the Brooklyn office.

Raw materials and goods ready cut may be purchased at these stations and when completed, the finished article should be sent in for distribution. Parcels for specified persons should be sent direct, not through a service station.

### Y. M. C. A. WELFARE WORK FUND PLEDGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Approximately \$2,000,000 for welfare work among the soldiers of the United States has been raised by the Y. M. C. A., according to A. H. Whitford, in charge of the bureau of finance of the association. "There is a fighting chance that by June 1 we will have \$3,000,000," he said. "This amount is necessary for our work."

Reports indicate, he said, that the following states have subscribed the amounts allotted to them: New York, Ohio, Illinois, California, New Hampshire, Montana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, grouped together, have pledged \$250,000, of which Rhode Island is to raise \$50,000. So far, \$200,000 has been raised in cash. The goal set by Massachusetts and Rhode Island is \$400,000 which the Y. M. C. A. hopes to have raised by June when the campaign ends. Returns from the State Y. M. C. A. show that of the total number that made pledges, 11 of the associations are still to be heard from in regard to the amounts.

### ROYAL ARCANUM WAR TAX

A special tax was voted by the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, in session at the Vendome yesterday, whereby when the amount of the war claims has reached \$100,000, notice shall be given, and after that 5 cents shall be paid by each member for every \$500 represented by his benefit certificate. These war taxes are to remain in force until the war is over, when the rates in force on May 1, 1917, shall be restored. It was also agreed that no person while in the military or naval service should be considered eligible for membership.

## PLAN MADE FOR WAR SHIPMENTS

Mr. Balfour and Other Members of British Mission Discuss Supply Problems With United States Shipping Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipping problems were discussed on Monday by Mr. Balfour with General Goethals of the Shipping Board, and the Foreign Secretary held a number of other important conferences during the day. British trade experts, in conference with United States officials, have worked out accurately the amount of tonnage necessary to continue the food flow to the Allies, and the Shipping Board has a detailed program for meeting that need. That program is understood to have formed the basis of the trade conferences.

The British are understood to have supplied a priority schedule of the order of importance of the various exports, with the minimum amounts necessary. At the same time they have supplied the Shipping Board with full figures of their total tonnage, new construction, and rate of depletion. Officials have stated frequently recently that the rate of destruction is most dangerous, though not yet fatal.

It is probable that the J. P. Morgan firm will give up the purchase of munitions and other supplies when the detailed arrangements for a central buying committee are completed. That firm already has given up the placing of loans, now that the Government is doing the work.

Christopher Phillips of the Board of Trade, will remain in this country after the mission goes. It is probable also that Lord Eustace Percy, Judge Ames, Major Rees of the aviation corps, and Geoffrey Butler of the Foreign Office, also will stay on, with possibly others.

After his conference at the Navy Department, Admiral De Chair lunched with Admiral Earle, Mr. Balfour lunched with Mr. Stettinius of New York.

### BOSTON NOTES

"Mr. Jubilee Drax," a novel comedy that has interested London this season, is to have its first American presentation next week at the Castle Square Theater by the Craig Players. The Jewett Players next week at the Copley Theater will appear in "The Angel in the House."

Theodore Friebus last evening assumed the role of Dr. Sonntag in "A Tailor-Made Man" at the Tremont Theater. Attractions from all the Boston theaters will appear at the Junior Charity Club's Red Cross matinee at the Park Square Theater next Friday.

### SCOTTISH CLAN AUXILIARY

The nineteenth anniversary of the Ladies Auxiliary of Clan MacKintosh, Order of Scottish Clans, was observed with a dinner at the Crawford House last night, about 75 members and guests being present. Mrs. Jean Mather was toastmistress and the speakers were Mrs. Helen Spaulding of Boston, grand president; Chief William Johnson of Clan MacKintosh and Miss Annie Garden of Chelsea, grand treasurer.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MRS. JACKSON IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Miss E. W. Allen in the First Round of Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston Tournament by 7 and 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—First round matches were played this morning in the seventeenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston over the links of the Woodland Golf Club and the eight winners of the championship division qualified for the second round tomorrow morning, while the four winners in the third eight will play in the semifinal round tomorrow for their special trophy.

There were three defaults this morning, two of them taking place in the championship division and the other in the third eight. In the championship division, Miss Anne Nason of The Country won her place in the second round because Mrs. I. F. Marshall of Brae Burn was unable to be present. Mrs. G. B. Johnson of Chestnut Hill also advanced a round through the absence of Mrs. C. J. Rich of The Country. The default in the third eight was by Mrs. T. M. Dowley of Winchester, who was defeated by Mrs. H. S. Curtis of the Essex County Country Club who won the qualifying round gold medal Monday, won her match this morning from Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester by 3 and 1. Miss Curtis was 1 up at the turn and kept the match well in hand at all times. Her medal card was high and there were a number of holes where the players picked up.

A close match was that between Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Lexington and Mrs. C. F. Rowley of Oakley. Mrs. Woodfin was 3 up at the turn, but at the end of the match was only 1 up. Mrs. Rowley played very good golf on the homecoming journey. Their medal cards were high:

Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Oakley made a runaway match of her contest with Miss E. W. Allen, also of Oakley, winning 7 and 5. Mrs. Jackson played steady golf going out in 46 and playing the first four holes of the homecoming journey in 19. She was 3 up at the turn although she lost the third hole in 5 and 7 and 4 and 6. Beginning with the third hole she won consistently, Miss Allen falling off badly in her playing.

Mrs. R. D. Morse of Chestnut Hill won from Miss Marjorie Young of Wallston, 1 up. She was 3 up at the turn and owed her victory to her splendid mid-iron shots.

Miss F. C. Osgood, who is in charge of the tournament, announced this morning that a change had been made in the plans for the mixed foursome Friday afternoon. It was originally planned to have it opened only to women who took part in the championship tournament; but it has been decided to let any women and men play who care to. The entrance fee will be \$2, and it will be donated to the Red Cross.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—FIRST ROUND  
Miss Anne Nason, The Country, defeated Mrs. I. F. Marshall, Brae Burn, by default.

Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. C. J. Rich, The Country, by default.

Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Lexington, defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Oakley, 1 up.

Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, 3 and 1.

Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley, 7 and 5.

Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Marjorie Young, Wallston, 1 up.

Mrs. P. W. Batchelder, Weston, 54, defeated Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, 2 and 1.

Miss Edith Stevens, The Country, defeated Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 2 and 1.

THIRD EIGHT—FIRST ROUND  
Mrs. Paul Keene, Tedesco, defeated Mrs. T. M. Dowley, Winchester, by default.

Miss Alice Stackpole, The Country, defeated Mrs. H. C. Philbrick, Lexington, 9 and 7.

Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.

The tournament opened Monday afternoon with a field of 28 starters in the qualifying round, and Miss H. S. Curtis of the Essex County Club was the low scorer with a card of 43-49-92.

Miss Jackson and Miss Alice Sargent of The Country Club, Brookline, were the only players to turn in scores under the 100 mark. Miss Sargent having a 98. Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Lexington and Mrs. C. F. Rowley of Oakley had cards of 100, while Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley; Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley; and Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester turned in cards of 101. The course was in good shape for the play, and all but four of the starters turned in cards.

Mrs. H. C. Philbrick of Brae Burn, while she turned in a rather high score, taking 122 strokes for the 18 holes, made the feature shot of the day. After taking a 10 on the fifteenth hole, Mrs. Philbrick had a fine drive from the sixteenth tee, the ball landing fair on the green, and rolling into the cup for a 1. The sixteenth hole at Woodland has been rebuilt this year, and this is the first time a 1 has been made there by anyone.

Both Mrs. Jackson and Miss Sargent caused surprise by their playing. Mrs. Jackson was selected by many as the most likely one in the field to turn in the lowest card, but the former national and eastern champion was not on her best game. Her 48 out was fair golf, but her 53 coming in brought the total over the 100 mark. Miss Sargent has won a number of trophies and is recognized as a steady player, but she was not generally picked to finish second. She

went out in 48 and came home in 50. The summary follows:

Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex	43	49	92
Miss Alice Sargent, The Country	48	50	98
Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Oakley	52	48	100
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Lexington	49	51	100
Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley	49	52	101
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley	48	53	101
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester	50	51	101
Miss Edith Stevens, The Country	51	50	101
Miss Anne Nason, The Country	54	51	105
Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill	55	50	105
Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Chestnut Hill	56	56	112
Miss Marjorie Young, Wallston	56	58	114
Miss P. W. Batchelder, Weston	54	61	115
Mrs. C. J. Rich, The Country	58	61	119
Mrs. I. F. Marshall, Brae Burn	58	61	119
Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Commonwealth	64	67	121
Mrs. Paul Keene, Tedesco	59	65	124
Mrs. T. M. Dowley, Winchester	62	60	122
Mrs. H. C. Philbrick, Brae Burn	61	61	122
Mrs. D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill	63	59	122
Mrs. G. A. Lyon, The Country	62	65	127
Miss Alice Stackpole, The Country	62	79	141
Mrs. H. D. Hichborn, Lexington	75	85	160

## PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNEY IS ABANDONED

Players Will Do All They Can to Aid the Red Cross Society in Securing Financial Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One more golf tournament was abandoned Monday, when the Professional Golfers Association of America, at a meeting at the Hotel Marlborough, decided to call off the professional championship, which was held last year at Siwanoy. Yesterday's discussion, however, had not so much to do with this feature of the golfing situation as it did with the subject of patriotic endeavor by the professional golfers.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that the professionals would do all in their power to aid the Red Cross in gathering money. Many of the professionals have already been giving exhibition matches. Something in the nature of an international match will also be arranged between the English and Scotch players in this country and the American professionals.

Almost the first business of the meeting was the appropriation of \$1650 for the purchase of an ambulance for the American Red Cross, and there was some talk of presenting an aeroplane to the Government at a later date. It is planned to have a war relief fund, so that provision may be made for the families of those of the association who are called into the war should their case demand assistance.

The Metropolitan Association elected the following members to its executive committee: Herbert Strong, Robert White, John Hobens, John Mackie, Gilbert Nicholls, James Maiden, W. Gourley, W. Robertson, and I. S. Mackie.

## MAINE TENNIS PLAY THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEWISTON, Me.—The annual state lawn tennis tournament between the four Maine colleges will be held here under the auspices of Bates, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. Bates is favored to win the meet, with Bowdoin second.

These two colleges met in a dual tournament which resulted in a victory for Bates. Bates has most of its hopes for victory in the playing of the Purinton brothers, who last year were successful in the tournament. Bowdoin has a strong player in its captain, L. D. Flynn '17. One Bowdoin varsity player is in France and two others are in the Army. Maine and Colby will probably not be able to enter strong teams in the meet this year, as they have not yet had opportunity for competition. Bates won the meet last year at Orono.

## GOLF TOURNEY TO HELP RED CROSS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is hoped to raise about \$5000 for the Red Cross at the annual patriotic tournament, which, on account of the war, will take the place this season of the annual National United States open golf competition, and which has been transferred to the Whitmarsh Valley C. C. from the Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.

There will be an admission fee for the first time, and the money thus raised and the prize money and entrance fees also, will go for the country's field service.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	15	6	.727
Baltimore	18	9	.667
Providence	15	11	.577
Toronto	14	12	.538
Rochester	13	13	.500
Montreal	11	16	.407
Buffalo	9	17	.346
Richmond	9	19	.321

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
At Montreal: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Montreal 10 10 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 6 1  
Richmond 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 6 1

At Rochester: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 10 2  
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 11 2 12

GAMES TODAY  
Newark at Toronto.  
Baltimore at Buffalo.  
Providence at Rochester.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE  
Atlanta 12, Nashville 5.  
Chattanooga 11, Mobile 1.  
Memphis 7, New Orleans 1.

## ILLINOIS HAS BEST PROSPECT

Favored to Win the Western Conference Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney at Chicago the Last of This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual Western Conference lawn tennis tournament will be held at this time of the year as usual, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, on the courts of the University of Chicago. The smallness of the entry list is a little out of the ordinary, though the attendance is never known to be exceedingly popular. Chicago, the champions, will match up with Illinois for the championship. Purdue and Ohio State are the other conference entries.

The single outsider is Rose Polytchnic of Terra Haute, Ind. Nobody around here knows much of anything about their candidates. It is seldom that a non-conference school sends up a winner, a rule smashed all to pieces in 1907 when W. T. Hayes began a very prosperous Western tennis career by cleaning up the Western intercollegiate singles as the representative of Cornell College in Iowa. The departure of A. J. Lindauer, the Maroon captain and Western Conference champion in both singles and doubles, for Ft. Sheridan, thrusts the burden of carrying Chicago to victory over on the shoulders of his doubles teammate, C. G. Clark, playing this week his last intercollegiate tennis as a senior. The dual meets have developed that Illinois will be the chief contestant for the championship and that the same burden of honor will fall on the Illinois, will fall to E. G. McKay, a sophomore who has already made a name for himself in Western Conference sports as center on the Illinois basketball team. In short, on the strength of performance, the Western college singles will be a battle between Clark and McKay.

Such a situation is without precedent in the history of the sport in these college circles. That is to say, Chicago, the usual winner in these latter years, will find as a serious rival, for the first time, a man wearing the colors of the big down-state school. Illinois has been turning out great football teams of late, on top of a traditional baseball championship, and has done handsomely in track, but never once, since the Western intercollegiate tennis championships began to be played in 1894, has it broken through for a winner. Although Ohio State, Minnesota and even Albion College—to say nothing of Michigan which was a big winner until it dropped out—have written their name in the lists, Illinois is not to be found there. Nor for that matter is Wisconsin. But Wisconsin has come close, and Illinois has hardly done that much. The reason is, of course, that most of the first-class tennis players are developed on the courts of the big cities, where they meet daily with high-calibered competition. The best tennis playing in the West is usually from Chicago, and naturally the school in its midst draws a lot of good players who live at home. If McKay wins a championship for Illinois this week, he will only prove the strength of the rule, for he is a Chicago boy himself.

Granting that the favorites come through in the singles to meet each other, the contest between Clark and McKay will no doubt prove a battle for the net. Both have first-class services and rush in for net play. McKay, the basketball center, has a very long reach. His work last week at Chicago, when he dropped a three-set match to Clark in their first encounter showed him to be rather weak overhead and somewhat slow. His powerful twist service appears to be his strong point. Clark has a fair net game and is clever overhead. Neither is up to the standard set for the game by Lindauer last spring.

If a comparison were to be carried a little further it might be added that Clark prefers the slower, more careful style, while McKay hits harder and takes more chances. This was exemplified in last week's match. Clark had been puzzled by the Illinois man's service and was meeting it only fairly well. He had been standing on the base line, and meantime McKay was getting well in to the net and some nice kills. Sets got to one-all when Clark switched his game, coming in well into the court to take the service quickly. He placed his returns pretty well, finding holes on either side of the server, who was caught a little slow in getting up, and short lobs proving effective, the Illinois man began to hit outside and the Maroon took the set 6-2, and the match.

It will be interesting to see what tactics the leaders employ against each other if they meet.

A. T. Zuck '17, a left-hander of Ohio State, is expected to do well, and so is Capt. W. H. Becker '17 of Illinois, the runner-up in last year's event. Capt. D. W. Maxon '17 of Ohio State is still another good man. Becker has been outplayed by his teammate so far this season; but he is a clever player, and both of the Ohio men are strong and will make a fine team in the doubles. If any of the three gets going at top speed this week he is likely to topple over the favorites, for the margin between all five is not so very great.

Zuck, the Ohioan, has a reverse service which is puzzling, an acquisition from the Ohio State coach, Charles Farber, a well-known tournament player of this section 10 years back. His overhead is good, he is steady and, of course, takes the net.

but has not been hard to lob over. Maxon played as first man in the initial Chicago match and did well, although defeated by Lindauer. The Purdue men were so roundly defeated by Illinois that they do not appear as candidates for honors. The Rose Polytchnic entries are W. C. Wente and R. J. Owens.

So much for gossip of the individuals. As to the doubles, the event seems clearer. The leaders are the Illinois team of McKay and Becker, due to their victories over Ohio State and Chicago. In both cases the match was hard fought and won by a narrow margin. In the Ohio contest Maxon did not play. On the face of it, the outcome appears to lie between Illinois and Ohio State. Chicago has but a fighting chance. Clark and his teammate, Benson Littman '19, are playing together for the first time this spring. The Ohio pair are veterans together. The Illinois team joins two of ability.

## SKATERS TO FORM ASSOCIATION TO CONTROL SPORT

Definite Steps Taken at Meeting Held in New York City Which 40 Enthusiasts Attend

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Definite steps were formally taken at a meeting of 40 skating enthusiasts Monday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the formation of a figure-skating association for the purpose of controlling the sport, both amateur and professional, in Greater New York. This association will be affiliated with the International Skating Union and will be conducted along lines similar to those of other clubs in various other cities, notably Boston.

The meeting held last night was the best represented gathering of persons connected with the figure-skating sport held in this city in more than 20 years, and when the plans for the proposed association have been completed it will mark the first time since 1865 that such an organization for this city has been formed.

The sport in this section of the country has been steadily increasing its popularity, and is at present attracting more devotees than it has for many years past. It is the object of the proposed organization to foster the sport, promote and direct it, and to encourage enthusiasts so that the pastime will attract a yet larger following.

It was voted that a figure skating association be organized in this city, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of choosing a name for the organization, determining the amount of dues, and outlining the objects of the association. It was also decided to hold a national championship meeting next year if the war has ended by that time.

It was decided to give a complimentary dinner to Bror Meyer, world's professional champion figure skater, and Miss Emy Bergfeldt, for their interest in the present movement to form a club. Those on the committee are Mrs. S. R. Beresford, who won the junior championship in 1915; G. M. Lynes, Paul Armitage, Walter Russell and J. B. Lieberman.

## GLASGOW CELTIC ARE CHAMPIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Glasgow Celtic won the Association football championship of the Scottish League for the fourth successive season, on April 28, leading Greenwich Morton, the next club, by no fewer than 10 points. In 38 games they obtained 64 points, with a goal record of 79 for and 17 against. They were only beaten once during the whole of the season, Kilmarnock scoring the two goals of the match on the Celtic ground on April 21. The final Celtic engagement was with the Clyde Club and the champions won by 5 goals to 0. Greenock Morton won against Aberdeen by 2 goals to 0, but the Rangers, one point behind, were defeated at Dundee 2 to 1.

When the Chicago Cubs were in Boston, Manager Mitchell said that he regarded Philadelphia as one of the strongest clubs in the National League circuit this summer and it looks now as if he was pretty nearly right. After winning 10 straight games, Chicago has been forced to take three straight defeats from the champions of 1915.

## MINOR LEAGUES CONFER AGAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—The conference between the club owners in the American Association will be resumed today in this city, in regard to calling off the series of games scheduled with the International League. The conference opened Monday, and after a seven-hour session the owners present were no nearer an agreement than when they started, so the meeting was carried over.

The forces opposed to abandoning the series are demanding that the association go through with its original agreement and meet the easterners in the interseasonal contest. J. C. McGill, president of the Indianapolis club; O. H. Wathen of Louisville, and R. P. Brenahan of the Toledo club are reported opposed to the cancellation.

MRS. STOCKTON WINS TOURNEY  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. L. C. Stockton made the best gross score in the one-day women's golf tournament which was played at Dunwoodie Monday. Her card was 89-1, 88. The best net score was made by Miss Lounsbury, her record being 96-9, 87. Other scores were: Mrs. W. Chivers, 97-5, 92; Mrs. Lester Ketchum, 104-10, 94; Mrs. F. A. Herzog, 102-4, 98.

BOSTON GAME IS POSTPONED  
The game scheduled to be played at Braves Field this afternoon between the Boston and Cincinnati National League baseball clubs was called off shortly after noon on account of conditions. It will be played as part of a double-header when Cincinnati again visits this city later in the season.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Louisville 2, Indianapolis 0.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor  
PITCHER FRED TONEY  
Cincinnati National League Club

## PICKUPS

The Phillies scored all of their runs in the second inning yesterday.

McCarty of the Giants did some timely batting, making three hits, including a home run.

Nine hits were made by the Philadelphia Nationals yesterday, each player on the team getting one.

The American League is showing fine patriotism in subscribing for \$100,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

Tesreau of the Giants allowed only two hits in the first eight innings yesterday and then was found for three in the ninth.

There were three home runs in the National League yesterday. F. Smith, St. Louis; Cuthaw, Brooklyn and McCarty, New York, making them.

Yesterday was the second time this season that all four games scheduled in the American League have had to be postponed. The other time was May 4.

Chase showed some very clever base running when he went from first to home on Griffith's single to the outfield, on which the latter took two bases on the throw in.

New York has gone back into first place in the National League standing with Philadelphia now second. Chicago took the lead away from the Giants a week ago today.

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The forces opposed to abandoning the series are demanding that the association go through with its original agreement and meet the easterners in the interseasonal contest. J. C. McGill, president of the Indianapolis club; O. H. Wathen of Louisville, and R. P. Brenahan of the Toledo club are reported opposed to the cancellation.

MRS. STOCKTON WINS TOURNEY  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. L. C. Stockton made the best gross score in the one-day women's golf tournament which was played at Dunwoodie Monday. Her card was 89-1, 88. The best net score was made by Miss Lounsbury, her record being 96-9, 87. Other scores were: Mrs. W. Chivers, 97-5, 92; Mrs. Lester Ketchum, 104-10, 94; Mrs. F. A. Herzog, 102-4, 98.

BOSTON GAME IS POSTPONED  
The game scheduled to be played at Braves Field this afternoon between the Boston and Cincinnati National League baseball clubs was called off shortly after noon on account of conditions. It will be played as part of a double-header when Cincinnati again visits this city later in the season.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Louisville 2, Indianapolis 0.

## NEW YORK BACK IN FIRST PLACE

Defeats Pittsburgh While Philadelphia Makes It Three Straight From the Chicago Cubs in the National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Philadelphia	17	9	.654
Chicago	22	12	.647
St. Louis	15	13	.536
Cincinnati	14	19	.424
Boston	9	15	.375
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
Pittsburgh	10	21	.323

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.  
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.  
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.  
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed.  
Pittsburgh at New York.  
St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

New York is today back in first place in the National League baseball championship standing following its victory over Pittsburgh Monday afternoon by a score of 4 to 3, while the Philadelphia club was administering the third straight defeat to the Chicago Cubs by a score of 4 to 3. This latter result not only pulled the Cubs out of first place, but sent them down to third, Philadelphia moving into second.

Two other games were played in the league, both resulting in victories for the western clubs. Cincinnati defeated the Boston Braves in a hard-fought, 10-inning game by a score of 2 to 1, and St. Louis winning rather easily from Brooklyn, 6 to 2.

## CINCINNATI WINS FROM BOSTON, 2 TO 1

Cincinnati took full advantage of all of its opportunities in the game with the Boston Braves at Braves Field Monday afternoon and after 10 innings of the closest kind of baseball emerged a winner by a score of 2 to 1.

Schneider and Tyler were the opposing pitchers and there was little to choose between the two so far as effectiveness was concerned as each allowed the opposing team only six hits. Schneider gave only two bases on balls while Tyler gave six. Schneider struck out four batsmen while Tyler struck out six.

It was in the support given by their teammates that Schneider had the advantage. Errors by Fitzpatrick and Magee were chiefly responsible for the two runs scored by Cincinnati, while Boston's only run was earned. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 6 0  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 6 3

Batteries—Schneider and Clarke; Tyler and Gowdy. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

## NEW YORK TAKES PITTSBURGH GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York went back into first place by defeating Pittsburgh here Monday in the third game of the series by a score of 4 to 3. Tesreau held Pittsburgh to two hits for eight innings, but Pittsburgh made a strong finish, scoring two runs in the ninth on a double, two singles and a force play.

McCarty's hitting featured. He drove out a home run and two singles. His hit in the sixth drove in Kauff, with what proved to be the winning run. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 9 2  
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 5 1

Batteries—Tesreau and McCarty; Jacobs, Miller and Fischer. Umpires: Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 56m.

## PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 4-3

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Chicago not only lost Monday's game to Philadelphia, 4 to 3, but also dropped from first to third place in the National League race while Philadelphia moved up to second place.

The home team won the game in the second inning by making five successive singles off Douglas and a single off Prendergast, the rally netting four runs. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 9 0  
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 8 0

Batteries—Rixey and Kilfliter; Douglas, Prendergast, Demaree and Wilson. Umpires—Rigter and Orth. Time—1h. 56m.

## ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN BY 6-2

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—St. Louis bunched four hits on two errors in the second inning Monday, scoring four runs off Cheney, enough to win, as Meadows pitched fine ball. The score was 6 to 2. Marquard, who relieved Cheney, was found for five hits and two runs, one of the latter being a home run by Fred Smith.

Hickman and Cuthaw were the only Brooklyn batters to hit Meadows with any degree of effectiveness, the latter getting a home run and a triple and the former a triple and a single. A one-handed stop by Mowrey and Gonzales' catching featured. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis 6 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 10 1  
Brooklyn 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 7 2

Batteries—Meadows and Gonzales; Cheney, Marquard, Dell and O. Miller. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 52m.

## ATHLETES WILL DO THEIR PART FOR THE COUNTRY

American League and N. E. A. A. A. U. Plan to Purchase Bonds to Aid United States

At a special meeting of the New England A. A. U. at the Revere House, in Boston, Monday evening, it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$1000 for the purchase of Liberty Bonds, to aid the United States Government in the present war. J. F. Facey, secretary and treasurer of the organization, was authorized to make the purchase.

In the absence of President W. C. Prout, Vice-President F. H. Briggs called the meeting to order. The question of holding championships in track, field and swimming was left to the discretion of the respective committees, although R. F. Walsh of the Dorchester Club said it would be hardly fair to the men who have enlisted and to those who will be conscripted to hold the track and field championships this year.

The Medford A. A. and Fiske A. A. of Chicago were elected members of the association. The sum of \$50 was voted to the three wrestling championships held at Atlantic City, to help defray their expenses.

An amendment was offered to the by-laws to have the handicapper manage athletic games for individuals and clubs for a sum of \$25, in addition to the entry fees, and the individual and club payment for the sanction. This amendment caused long arguments. It was voted to lay the matter on the table until the annual meeting next September.

## American League to Get Bonds

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American League has decided upon the immediate subscription of \$100,000 for Liberty bonds, President Johnson announced Monday. Eight of the clubs will subscribe \$12,500 each.

President Johnson also announced that the league would donate the proceeds of the game to



## SUFFRAGISTS IN FRANCE CONVEENE

Congress in Paris Hears of the Activities of the Union Française Pour le Suffrage des Femmes for the Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Congress of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes was held in Paris recently with Mme. de Witt Schlumberger in the chair. A number of delegates from the provincial societies were present, though the difficulties of travel in France at the present time are great. The president thanked them for having shown their appreciation of the capital importance of the suffrage cause, an importance which even a great war does not minimize, she said, since the right of voting is necessary to women in the work of reorganizing the country after the war. Work in the suffrage cause, continued Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, is an excellent training in altruism and devotion; it also broadens and enlightens. The improvement of the lot of women and children (which is a vital subject to the human race) is the main object of the demand for voting powers, and is an object which does not allow of selfishness or personal ambition, since it concerns the women of an entire nation, and not only them, but the women of the whole world. The news of a victory for the women's cause in other lands, fills us with a deep joy. We strongly believe in the self-propagating powers of feminine suffrage. The successes of America and of England as well as the Russian hopes, though still somewhat vague, are, therefore, successes for the women of France. The president then read an important report dealing with the relations of the French Suffrage Union and the International Alliance, with a large number of the countries whose nationalities are members of the alliance. A great deal of correspondence had been carried on with a number of the heads of the various woman suffrage organizations with respect to the large congress of women organizations proposed by Sweden, to take place at the same time as the peace negotiations. The French Union had, for several reasons, strongly opposed the holding of the congress in the form proposed, and Mme. de Witt Schlumberger had the satisfaction of stating that the delegate of the Scandinavian states, at an important meeting called in Stockholm, had decided to cancel the invitation.

The congress was then asked to send a message of welcome to the United States on its entry into the great struggle in the cause of justice, and Mme. Brunschwig read the message which had been sent by the union to the Provisional Russian Government. The report on the results of the union's activity during the last year, read by Mme. Brunschwig, was approved by the assembly. She pointed to the favorable vote of the Universal Suffrage Commission of the Chamber as decidedly a promising result, but she said, "We have not yet overcome the greatest difficulties, we know that every step forward will mean great efforts. Inertia is a difficult thing to conquer, and that is what we are faced with." The suffrage congress has asked that a special campaign be carried on against an uncontrolled cinema. At the present time, a bill is expected to be shortly brought forward which will meet the situation. With regard to the apparently fruitless campaign which the union has carried on against "alcoholism," Mme. Brunschwig remarked that it was only a further proof that nothing definite would be done in the matter until the women had the power to vote. As for the guardianship of children and their legitimation, progress had been realized, as well as in the matter of equal salaries. The municipal library commissions had been opened to women during the year. Women had now also been admitted as members of the commission for the reform of secondary education for girls in the Ministry of Education and of the committee on women's work organized by the Armament Ministry. Our work this year, concluded Mme. Brunschwig, has been heavy because, quite apart from suffrage activities, there has been a great deal to be done in connection with the war, but the present calls for a preparation of the future, and we need the help of all."

Following on a report read by Mme. Suzanne Grinberg on the bills touching on women and children's welfare now before Parliament, a resolution was passed requesting the Chamber of Deputies to give precedence to all bills dealing with the protection of mothers and children. The question of the progress of the movement for the granting of suffrage to women was dealt with by Mme. Pauline Rebour, who recounted the victory which the women had won in obtaining M. Flandin's favorable report on the question of the municipal vote. M. Louis Marin, deputy for Meurthe et Moselle, in his address to the congress advised the women not to show themselves so satisfied with the promises of the Universal Suffrage Commission. Let them wait until acts had proved the value of words. Women should have the vote immediately, he declared, so that they may thus be given the opportunity of preparing for their rôle as "citoyennes." His demand for energetic action on the part of the women, an action which might hope for the support of the parliamentary feminist group, was received with unanimous applause by the Congress and the following resolution was passed: "That this congress, considering that it is just to give women her share in the responsibility of the political

life of the country; that what Frenchwomen have accomplished during the war is of a nature to convince the most disbelieving of their aptitude to exercise the rights claimed; that the reorganization of the country after the war cannot be complete without the collaboration of women; thanks the Universal Suffrage Commission for their reception of the delegation of Suffrage Societies, and takes note of the vote of Feb. 14, 1917, but regrets the step back which this vote shows on the original bill and maintains the political equality of men and women. It finally insists on the necessity for bringing M. Flandin's report before the Chamber as soon as possible so that women may be able to take part in the forthcoming Municipal Councils."

The congress then proceeded to discuss a number of measures dealing with the protection of women and children in factories, and the question of salaries, a report upon which was read by Mme. Bisot. An interesting report on secondary education for women was also read by Madame Pichon-Landry. At the close of the discussion on educational reform the congress passed a resolution in which it stated that "since, in educational matters, we are of the opinion that the question of principle should be placed first and without any ambiguity, while yet we admit that practical necessities and possibilities of realization must be taken into account, we recommend that in all forms of education, a uniform culture shall be assured to girls and to boys, with a minimum of feminine or masculine specialization. That while awaiting the reforms which will certainly have to be introduced into the secondary education for boys, the preparation for the 'baccalaureat' shall be officially introduced into State education establishments on equal conditions for both young men and women, and that, provisionally, the diploma shall be preserved and that it shall be given greater value by the modification of the examination."

### MINERS ON THE LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The agricultural section of the National Service Department is preparing various schemes with the object of supplying the shortage of labor which will result from the withdrawal of military labor at present on the land. One of these schemes which is expected to give good results is a proposal to employ coal miners in agriculture during the off time. Many of the miners have had some experience on the land before they entered the mines, and it is thought that many of the younger men would willingly spend 12 or 15 hours a week in helping local farmers during the coming season. It is proposed to invite the leaders of the miners and the farm laborers to help in adjusting the conditions of employment, and 8d. an hour will probably be fixed as the rate of pay. It is considered that miners are specially well suited to help in making good the deficiency of labor on the land, as usually there are farms within easy reach of their homes; they are also accustomed to hard physical work and include among them a sufficient number of skilled men to train and direct the unskilled. Their numbers, too, make it comparatively easy to arrange relays of workers, and they have a good deal of spare time. From the middle of May until late autumn the land requires as much labor as can be made available, and it is confidently expected that miners will come forward readily to undertake this patriotic work.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The conversion to women's suffrage of another prominent antisuffragist, Mr. Herbert Samuel, is announced by himself in a letter to a correspondent in his constituency. In the letter Mr. Samuel explains that his unwillingness to vote for a woman's suffrage bill had been due to two considerations, namely, doubts as to the effect on the Government of the country of the addition of so many millions of women to the electorate before they had taken as a class, a real interest in public matters, and secondly suffragette campaign of outrage. Both these considerations had, however, in his opinion, been much affected by recent events. The process, which had been going on with ever-increasing speed, of bringing women into a full participation of the varied work and thought of the world, had been greatly accelerated by the war. He intended, accordingly, when the matter came before the House, to vote in favor of the enfranchisement of women on the lines proposed by the majority of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform.

### SOLDIERS AND THE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An opportunity of voting in the Australian Federal election on May 5 was given to the members of the Australian military and naval forces in Great Britain and France who are over 21 years of age, and to the Australian nurses and munition workers who are under agreement with the Australian Government. Ballot papers, with printed instructions as to marking them, together with the names of the various candidates for both the Senate and House of Representatives, were distributed to the troops and others concerned some time before the election.

### PROHIBITION URGED IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OUTDSHOORN, South Africa—A resolution in favor of total prohibition for colored and native persons was passed at a recent meeting of residents at Outdschoorn, including representatives of the various churches and of colored citizens. The resolution also requested the Government not to make any alteration in the laws governing the manufacture and sale of liquor without first giving the fullest opportunity for public discussion of the matter.

## POSSIBILITY OF ENLARGING THE BURMA COUNCIL

Committee Urges That Legislature in British Indian Province Consist of 30 Members

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Burma

RANGOON, Burma—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the possibility of enlarging the Burma Legislative Council is now published. Burma is no doubt the most backward of the provinces of India in giving public expression to its convictions. The Burman seems naturally disposed to tell one what he imagines one would like to hear, rather than what he really thinks himself. It is true that Burmans of this frame of mind are not so much in evidence as they used to be, but they have figured largely in all previous Legislative Councils; and it is only natural, when the Government selects, that it should select those individuals whose ideas seem so generally to coincide with its own.

For some years past the Y. M. B. A. (Young Man's Buddhist Association) has done much toward developing a body of purely Burmese opinion in social matters; but a great deal remains yet to be done, and the procession in this direction should obviously be led by the Legislative Council. The addition of elected members and many nonofficial members to the council may, if the committee's proposals are adopted, put new life into the old body. The following is an extract from the committee's report:

"1. The committee are of opinion that the present number of members of the Burma Legislative Council is insufficient to represent satisfactorily the different interests in the province, and that an increase is required both in the official and the nonofficial membership. They recommend that the council consist of 30 members in all and that it should be constituted as follows:

A. Nominated official members.....	10
B. Elected nonofficial members:	
(a) by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.....	1
(b) by the Rangoon Trades Association.....	1
(c) by the Burma Educational Syndicate and later by the Burma University.....	3
(d) by municipalities.....	3
Total elected members.....	6
C. Nominated nonofficial members:	
(a) to represent the district rural population.....	6
(b) to represent the Shan States.....	1
(c) to represent the Indian Community.....	2
(d) to represent the Chinese Community.....	1
(e) to represent other interests.....	2
Total nominated members.....	12
D. Nominated experts who may be either officials or nonofficials.....	2
Grand total.....	30

"Under the committee's proposals there will be six elected and 12 nominated nonofficial members of the council. The committee have considered carefully whether it is possible to develop further the elective system, and have come to the conclusion that any further extension is undesirable at the present time. The committee are informed by all the Burmese and other members acquainted with Burmese opinion, that the people them-

selves are at present strongly in favor of nomination by Government, in preference to election. In view of this opinion the committee considered that the rural population of the province is not yet at a stage at which the electoral system can be introduced with advantage, but that the principles of such a system will become better known and understood with the spread of the cooperative movement, in which it is being largely applied. The committee think, therefore, that it may be possible later to introduce a measure for election, in place of nomination of the six district rural representatives, the election to be made either by village headmen, or by such other agency as may be found suitable, and they recommend that the method of appointment of these representatives be reconsidered a few years hence.

(Signed) "H. THOMPSON, "Chairman."

As a first step toward a larger, more authoritative and responsible body the proposals by the committee deserve the hearty support of all communities. The electoral system is little understood in Burma, and for that reason not specially desired by the people themselves. In these circumstances an elected membership of six out of a total of 30, is probably a wise and prudent beginning.

### BAVARIAN LABOR DECREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a dispatch from the Munich correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, the Bavarian War Office has published a decree to the effect that people not liable to auxiliary service must not be engaged by industrial concerns or as domestic servants unless they have worked on the land for at least six weeks during the preceding 12 months. Similarly, employees already engaged, who have not fulfilled these conditions are to be dismissed. The order is stated to be chiefly directed against country girls engaged in domestic service in the towns. The Berliner Tageblatt, however, while reserving its final judgment until acquainted with the actual text of the proclamation, points out that, since it applies to those not liable to auxiliary service, it appears to be an arbitrary restriction of personal freedom, and asks with what right such an order could be promulgated.

### WOMEN AND FOOD QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEUKÖLLN, Germany—It has been decided by the Town Council of Neukölln that the food supply question must no longer be dealt with by the municipal authorities without consulting women. A conference of women was recently held to consider the matter, and a special committee of women of all parties has been appointed to consult with the authorities as to the provision and distribution of food.

### RESTRICTIONS ON WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced by the Secretary of the War Office that in view of the increasing shortage of imported soft wood, an order has been made by the Army Council which will greatly limit the use of wood for any purpose not of national importance. Unless any merchant can produce a permit signed by the Director of Timber Supplies his monthly sales will be limited to 1 per cent of his stock as it stood on April 1.

## WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

South American newspapers showed considerable interest in the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to a seat in the United States House of Representatives. Hailing this event as "A Triumph of Suffragism," La Nacion (Buenos Aires) of April 3, printed an article with a portrait. As translated from the Spanish for The Christian Science Monitor, the article ran, in part, as follows:

"It has been noted that there is no sex division in voting and that women not only divide their vote, but also they divide mostly in the same proportion as the men. One would say, then, that it will be the same when there are as many women deputies as men, and that future parliaments will not differ appreciably from those of our day; moreover, one would conclude that there is not much value in a reform that overturns everything without improving anything, and that can only work out a loss for the women who mingle in politics, since the more it changes the more it is the same thing."

"Suffragism, moreover, has, like everything else in the world, its limit of expansion, and this it will soon reach. Yet, rendering all homage to those who, like Miss Rankin, give themselves completely to public affairs, a 'woman of state' will always be an exception. There will always be an infinite majority of women who will understand that few electoral diplomas are necessary in order to govern the men. Let us hope that woman will refuse an equality that will despoil her of her rights; and that this amiable tyrant will never abdicate."

Exclaiming over the kind of clothes worn by the President of the United States on formal occasions, and the divergence in North and South American customs in this respect, El Mercurio (Valparaiso), Chile, of April 7, printed the following under the heading "Republicanism":

"There is reason to take notice that the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, presented himself before the Senate of his country, in the most solemn moment one could imagine, in simple street dress. Among us, he would be severely criticized for having, at such a time, appeared before the Congress in any other costume than that of the swallow-tailed coat. This has its ridiculous side, and the time will come when we may have to consider relieving ourselves a little of our iron-bound formalities of costume. Here, we use the dress coat in broad daylight to go to the opening of a session of Congress."

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What shall our representatives wear if, heaven forbid, they shall some day have to go to some ceremony of the kind here mentioned, in which Mr. Wilson discharges his formal duties so simply?"

"In consequence of the agreement between Peru and Bolivia," says a Lima, Peru, dispatch to La Nacion of April 1, "there has been a great increase in commercial traffic in Molendo, so much so that the existing stores are proving inadequate, and the Government will arrange for others in addition."

### ARMY SERVICE EXEMPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Director-General of National Service announces that cases have occurred in which an application for exemption from military service has been made for a man in a restricted occupation, and the Tribunal did not consider that the man should be granted exemption, but were satisfied that, although he was engaged in a restricted occupation, it was clearly in the national interest that another man should be allowed to take his place when he was called up for military service. If in such a case exemption has been refused to the man and the Tribunal are fully satisfied that the employment of another man should be allowed, the Tribunal may, on behalf of the Director-General of National Service, give permission in writing for the employment of another man, notwithstanding anything contained in the restricted occupations order, provided (a) that permission shall not be given to employ any man who is of military age, unless he is in medical category B11, B111, C11 or C111 or has been examined by a recruiting medical board and not accepted for service, and (b) that any such employment will be subject to the provisions of any enactment or regulation, other than the restricted occupations order, governing the employment of men of military age.

## CHINESE FARM LABORERS MAY DO CROP WORK

California Farmers' Conference Would Import Thousands as War Measure to Supply Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The movement to import Chinese as farm laborers received added impetus when the first session of a farmers' conference, in which leading farmers from every county in California were delegates, was held here. It was proposed to import thousands of Chinese, 200,000 being the highest number named, as a war measure to be carried out under National and not State or local control. It was proposed to put them under Government control and move them about from county to county and State to State as needed.

It was stated that 4000 acres of asparagus are rotting in the San Joaquin bottoms for lack of help and will not be harvested. One county reported a shortage of 10,000 and two counties a shortage of 3000 each. Although the aliens are asked for as a war measure only, labor leaders assert that this movement is a plot by financial interests, originated in New York, in an attempt to break down the exclusion laws and introduce cheap labor into the country.

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, known as the Chinese Six Companies, with which practically every Chinese in the United States is associated and with wide and powerful connections in China, has offered the National Council of Defense its services in importing Chinese farmers under any conditions for their return that may be desired.

## Steady Progress in Popularity Is Reported in OVERALLS For Women



Freedom of motion is the virtue of this serviceable garment. They are excellent for housework, camping, sports and factory wear. In either 1 or 2-piece styles and made of strong, durable materials.

The model illustrated is a two-piece garment, consisting of blouse and bloomers which button together. The bloomers are full enough to permit wearing over a skirt. Sizes 36 to 44. In feather weight khaki cloth—\$2.50. In plain blue lightweight twill—\$3.00. Other Overalls for women up to \$3.98.

Third Floor Annex

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TAX PHASE IN  
BOND MARKET

Rapid Decline in Prices of High-Grade Issues Largely Caused by Selling to Avoid New Levies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The rapid decline in prices of bonds, and of high-grade issues especially, since the prospect of heavier taxes, as result of United States entrance into the war loomed on the horizon, has caused some bondholders to acquire a distorted view of the incidence of the Government tax. Further, their perspective of the proper relations between the tax yield on corporation bonds, and yield on tax exempt bonds, has tended to become slightly warped.

At current prices, the advantage of selling corporation bonds to invest in tax exempt municipals or the Government bonds, is not exactly clear. For instance, take Atchison general 4s, which sold as high as 97 in January, a yield basis of 4.13 per cent, and sold last Thursday at 89½, a yield basis of about 4.48. If the holder of that bond had to pay an income tax under the new proposed schedule of 25 per cent, his yield at 89½ would be reduced from 4.48 per cent to 3.48 per cent. Sale of that bond, therefore, at current prices to invest in the 3½ per cent Government loan, merely to avoid the taxation feature, would not be worth while.

To sell the bond and invest in short-term municipals which are tax-exempt, yielding 4.10 per cent to 4.20 per cent, would appear to give the investor a better return than to stay with his Atchison bond. As a matter of fact, the investor making that switch is merely buying a policy which insures that he will not cover the loss which he has taken in selling at 89½ a bond which cost him 97, a difference of \$72.50 on a \$1000 bond.

The investor must remember that, whatever he pays for his bond, when it comes to switching to another security any comparison of yields must be made on the basis of the current selling price of his bond and not on the basis of what he paid for it.

In the case of short term municipals, and a large proportion of present day municipals are of serial maturities beginning with a nearby date, the man who switches from a corporation bond in which he has a loss is guaranteed against recovery of the principal. Selling at a premium, the municipal is hardly likely to rise in price, but is sure to recede steadily as its maturity approaches. It would not be surprising if the man who made such a switch should find that by the time his municipal was maturing his railroad bond had just about recovered its loss.

In considering this matter it must be admitted that the man who switches from corporation bonds to the new Government 3½s has an advantage over the man who puts his money into tax-free municipals. If no bonds bearing higher than 3½ per cent interest are brought out, his bonds may command a premium after the war. If during the period of hostilities a bond bearing a higher rate of interest be issued by the Government, he has the privilege of exchanging his 3½s for the higher interest-bearing bond.

The following table gives year of maturity, high prices of Jan. 18, and the closing prices on May 17, the points decline, and the yield at the latter level, of 20 railroad bonds used in compiling bond averages. Those contemplating switching from the rails to municipals might well contemplate the current yields on their bonds in comparison with that of the municipals:

Bond	Jan 18	May 17	Decl	Yld
Atch gen 4s, '95	96 3/4	89 1/2	7 3/4	4.48
H & O gen 4s, '94	94 1/2	87 1/2	7 3/4	4.48
Penn gen 4s, '94	94 1/2	87 1/2	7 3/4	4.48
L & N gen 4s, '94	94 1/2	87 1/2	7 3/4	4.48
N Y C 1st 3 1/2s, '97	96 1/2	80 1/2	16 3/4	4.00
N Y C 2nd 3 1/2s, '97	96 1/2	80 1/2	16 3/4	4.00
N P 1st 4s, '97	97 1/2	88 1/2	9 3/4	4.53
Penn 4s, '96	96 1/2	87 1/2	9 3/4	4.53
So Pac 1st 4s, '95	94 1/2	86 1/2	8 3/4	4.80
Un Pac 1st 4s, '97	95 1/2	87 1/2	8 3/4	4.39
Atch ad 4s, '95	94 1/2	88 1/2	6 3/4	4.94
C & O gen 4 1/2s, '92	92 1/2	85 1/2	7 3/4	5.81
E I & P gen 4s, '95	95 1/2	87 1/2	8 3/4	4.82
Col & So R 4 1/2s, '95	95 1/2	87 1/2	8 3/4	4.82
D & R G 1st 4s, '96	96 1/2	88 1/2	8 3/4	5.01
Erle p 4s, '96	96 1/2	88 1/2	8 3/4	5.01
Kan C & O 3 1/2s, '96	96 1/2	88 1/2	8 3/4	5.01
S L & M 3 1/2s, '96	96 1/2	88 1/2	8 3/4	5.01
St Ry 1st 5s, '94	102 1/2	96 1/2	6 3/4	5.20
Vir Ry 1st 5s, '92	99 1/2	96 1/2	3 3/4	5.23

RUSSIAN LOAN  
MOVE PRAISED

CHICAGO, Ill.—George M. Reynolds, commenting on the United States loan to Russia, says: "I believe this is the sharpest blow this country has struck since we entered the war. If our money can encourage a solidification of Russia elements and keep their armies active only for six months, we can afford to forego any consideration of the loan. I have no doubt that it is 'safe chancing.' But we will might make the \$100,000,000 a gift if it gives efficiency to Russian arms this year."

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1917	1916
Exchanges	\$42,588,831
Balance	\$2,917,927
Local United States Subtreasury credit balance today	\$199,593

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders for the following locomotives: Fifty 4-4-0 type for British War Office, and seven for different companies.

OIL PROSPECTING  
IN COSTA RICA  
ON A BIG SCALE

Sinclair Company Interests of New Jersey Acquire Concession of 9,000,000 Acres

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The Sinclair oil interests of New Jersey have acquired a large concession for oil prospecting in Costa Rica and Panama, embracing a territory of 9,000,000 acres. Dr. Donald F. McDonald, formerly the geologist of the Panama Canal, has accepted the task of directing a prospecting expedition which has already left for the field. The territory lies on the border of the two republics, on the Atlantic Coast, adjacent to the United Fruit Company's interests around Bocas del Toro.

Rumors of oil discoveries in that region have reached Panama frequently of late, and they have culminated in this systematic effort to locate possible deposits. The fact that Dr. McDonald was an expert attached to the Panama-Costa Rica Boundary Commission, and traversed the territory in question in that capacity, is taken to have a significant bearing on the likelihood of the reality of the oil discoveries. There has been a difference of opinion among geologists on the theoretical possibility of oil-bearing strata in the volcanic rocks which predominate in the whole isthmian formation, and Dr. McDonald's work will be interesting for that reason, whether he strikes oil in paying quantities or not. The discovery of valuable oil deposits on the Atlantic Coast would, of course, be an immense boon to the countries in which they might be found, and it would also probably promote the completion of the long-desired link in the Pan-American railway between Costa Rica and the canal.

## DIVIDENDS

The South Penn Oil Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 14.

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable June 25 to holders of record at noon June 9.

The American Power & Light Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 24.

Central Leather Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 8.

The American Graphophone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Booth Fisheries Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common and 1½ per cent on preferred stock, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 28.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$25 a share. The previous payment was \$25 in March. The dividend is payable June 21 to stock of record June 1.

The Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 3 to holders of record June 23.

The Galena Signal Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on its preferred stocks and 3 per cent on its common stock, payable June 30 to stock of record May 31.

York Manufacturing Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 and an extra of \$1 a share, payable June 1 to holders of record May 25. An extra of the same amount was declared six months ago.

Lawrence Manufacturing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22. This is an increase in the regular rate from 5 to 6 per cent a year. Six months ago the rate was increased from 4 to 5 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75-5.10, cables 4.76-5.10. Sixty-day bills nominally 4.72½ and 90 days 4.70½. Paris cables 5.73½, checks 5.73½. Rome cables 7.00, checks 7.01. Swiss cables 5.09, checks 5.10. Guilders cables 41¾, checks 41¾. Peseta cables 22.15, checks 21.95. Ruble cables 27.90, checks 27.80. Stockholm 30.10 and 29.90. Christiania 29.45 and 29.25. Copenhagen 28.70 and 28½.

## WAGE INCREASE MADE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Notices of a 10 per cent wage increase, effective May 14, and payable in addition to the war bonus of 10 per cent, operative since last November, have just been posted in the office of Plimpton Manufacturing Company, local unit of the United States Envelope Company, which has other branches in Rockville, Conn., Springfield, Holyoke and Worcester, Mass., Waukegan, Ill., and San Francisco.

## BOOTH FISHERIES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Booth Fisheries stockholders approved change in stock from 100,000 shares of \$300 par to 500,000 shares of no par, to be exchanged one for five. Fifty thousand outstanding shares are exchangeable in ratio of one to five for 250,000 new shares of no par value. Stockholders will be asked about middle of June to turn in stock for exchange on or after July 2.

UNITED SHOE  
MACHINERY CO.  
HAS BIG YEAR

Profits for Twelve Months Period Largest in Company's History

The profits of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the year ended Feb. 28 were the largest in the company's history and were equal to \$6.02 a share on the common stock, compared with \$4.40 and \$3.75 in 1916 and 1915, respectively.

This showing must be considered altogether satisfactory, especially in view of foreign conditions. President Winslow points out that the company's business in the Scandinavian countries "has been materially affected by our inability to make shipments to our Danish company in Copenhagen, upon which shoe manufacturers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark were dependent for supplies and parts."

One of the most interesting features of the report is the statement that the company's ownership in stock of subsidiary companies as of March 1, 1916, has been marked up by \$10,902,605, as a result of a revaluation of these assets. This marking up has resulted in increasing profit and loss surplus to a figure larger than it has ever been before, or to \$27,109,966.

Whether or not the company has any intention of capitalizing this surplus by the declaration of further common stock dividends, the fact remains that ample basis and justification exists for such stock dividends when in the judgment of the directors, the time is ripe.

Below is an eight-year comparison of net profits, amount of common stock outstanding, at the end of each fiscal year—as increased at intervals by stock dividends—the per cent earned each year on the common stock, preferred stock dividends, and the profit and loss surplus at the end of the fiscal periods:

	% earned	Pr & loss
Net profits Common stock on hand		
1917	\$8,174,452	\$31,506,981
1916	6,135,432	31,506,981
1915	4,861,092	28,639,734
1914	6,177,114	28,610,058
1913	6,160,168	28,384,392
1912	5,958,722	28,376,121
1911	5,789,107	24,665,654
1910	5,640,468	22,590,876
	24.08	\$27,109,966
	14.97	14,915,959
	19.59	17,497,727
	29.54	15,504,123
	18.85	12,183,510
	21.12	8,887,453
	22.44	5,787,596
	23.89	6,123,754

ERIE ROAD AIDS  
BOND BUYING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Erie Road in behalf of its Liberty Loan installment plan for its 40,000 employees, whereby bonds can be bought on monthly payments covering 13 months, has organized a lively campaign by officials and employees who hope, they say, to be able to sell a large block of bonds. The company is giving the employee more time to pay than is allotted by the Government and will carry the bonds until all payments are made, free of extra expense to the investor.

President Underwood, in a statement to employees, says in part: "It should be, and I hope is, the desire of Erie employees to do what they can at this time for defense of our country by helping to strike a blow in the battle for its rights."

"The bonds are recommended to you as an investment for two reasons: First, their utter stability. They are as good as gold; that fact cannot be upset. Second, they are free from taxes of all kinds, except estate or inheritance tax, and while the interest may be less in gross amount than on a bank deposit, a mortgage or a note, in the end they are a better paying investment owing to their freedom from taxation."

"Taking these facts into consideration, it is hoped you will invest in them to the fullest extent possible."

LIBERTY LOAN  
SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan have been coming in better during the last few days but they are still very far short of the total \$2,000,000,000 and there is little evidence of that over-subscription talked about. Laymen aside any consideration of over-subscription, however, actual figures show that on Saturday the issue was less than one-half subscribed to.

This fact may be looked at optimistically on the ground that it is yet very early, but when it is considered that the cream of the subscriptions are already in, this optimism is apt to fade somewhat. Those who can subscribe to large blocks of the loan, say \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, or even \$500,000, have already done so and the rest of the loan will have to be taken by the small subscribers. It will be much harder to reach the funds of these small investors as many of them do not realize the importance of the loan. But one thing is very plain. The bonds must be sold.

At the present time the bonds are an excellent investment. They bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and are tax exempt.

## ONTARIO POWER'S REPORT

Ontario Power Company makes this comparative report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Total revenue	\$3,586,440	\$2,135,620
Net income	1,481,417	1,347,824
Charges	932,718	974,289
Surplus	548,698	373,546

## HAVANA ELECTRIC'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company reports these changes in earnings for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$6,017,708	\$4,766,408
Net after taxes	2,276,731	1,883,348
Sur after divs.	624,391	110,294

WOOL TRADE  
RESTRICTIONS

Prohibited Dealings in England Now Made to Include Mohair and Alpaca—Further Demand Upon Spinners Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, May 4.—Since last writing the order prohibiting dealings in wool and tops has been extended to include mohair and alpaca. It appears that the authorities intended these materials to be covered by the first order, and inquirers were informed that they were so covered, but a distinction has always been observed in the trade between wool and hair, and dealers interpreted the order strictly according to the letter, with the result that 1500 bales of alpaca changed hands before the official intention was made clear by an amending order. Stocks of alpaca at Liverpool amounted to 1972 bales, of which 1700 bales were Arica gulch fleece. Subsequent sales have reduced the stocks of fleece to below 1000 bales, and some hundreds of bales of inferior have been sold to arrive. Trade in mohair is at present moribund for want of machinery to deal with it, and that article is little affected. As regards the prohibition generally, it is understood that a further announcement as to its extent and duration will be made in the course of a few days. The decision will depend on the result of the inquiries now proceeding and upon the information disclosed by the tabulation of the recent census. There is reason to believe that arrivals of wool will fall off very seriously after a few weeks on account of the prior claims made upon cargo space for the carriage of foodstuffs, and it is known that the authorities intend to keep in hand a substantial reserve of wool for possible military requirements, so that the prospects are that the trade will have to go on short rations.

By an order of the Army Council, dated April 27, the invoicing or delivery of crossed bonds is prohibited, except by permission of the Director of Army Contracts, whether in pursuance of contract entered into before the date of the order or otherwise. By the same order the Army Council take possession of all crossed bonds not already invoiced or delivered to spinners, and give notice of their intention to take possession of all crossed bonds that may hereafter be produced. Crossed bonds are deemed to include all qualities of tops described as 58s and below, in accordance with the custom of the Bradford Conditioning House. Owners of such tops other than spinners are required to send samples to the War Department for distribution office in Bradford. After examination of the samples, tops suitable for military purposes will be taken over and the remainder will be released for delivery and invoicing, in pursuance of contracts for sale effected before the Army Council order of April 19, prohibiting the sale of wool, tops, and nolls. Payment will be made on the basis of the list of prices published on Jan. 11, at which Government tops were to be issued for use in the civilian trade.

A further substantial claim is being made by the Government upon the production of spinners. The position was fully explained at a meeting of spinners held in Bradford last week, and, in brief, it is as follows: According to the census of production for the year 1915, the total output of worsted yarn in the West Riding of Yorkshire was 4,313,000 pounds a week, and assuming that 25 per cent of the machinery is standing for want of labor, it is now 3,235,000 pounds a week. Arrangements have been made by the Government for a weekly delivery of 1,892,650 pounds, of which Scotland and Leicester provide 250,000 pounds. But the total estimated requirements of the Army and Navy are 2,600,000 pounds a week, leaving a deficit of 700,000 pounds. Actually the deficiency is even larger, because the Government are not getting the quantity already arranged for. Basing the capacity of spinners' plant on the drawing output, it is estimated that 70 per cent of the output of the West Riding will be required for the Government, and this quantity the Government intend to have. Owners of fine-spinning plants will have to adapt them to the utmost extent possible to the production of the thick yarns required. Their drawing plants will not, of course, keep all their spindles running on thick yarns, and the result will be a considerable addition to the number of idle spindles. Efforts are being made to keep up the spindle output as much as possible by the substitution of relatively finer counts, and already a khaki cloth is being made using twofold 24s instead of twofold 24s. Some waste of labor and material there must be, as the result of the use of cap spinning machinery for the manipulation of coarse wools, but this is apparently unavoidable. The essential thing is that the yarns must be produced; cost and quality are secondary considerations. After the spinner has produced his 70 per cent for the Government, he is to be allowed to sell the balance of 30 per cent, giving priority to manufacturers making cloth for the export trade. For the efficient working of the scheme district committees are being set up in Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, the Spens Valley, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, the chairman of which will have seats on the Central Advisory Worsteds Spinners Committee, already established.

A big movement is on foot among the operatives in the wool textile industries for the improvement of wages.

The first aim is to federate all the operatives in the country, from wool-combers to finishers, from 200,000 to 350,000 in all. The new organization has taken the title of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. Its object is to restore wages to the purchasing value they represented before the war, and for this purpose it is intended to work for an advance of 65 per cent, on pre-war rates.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	2 1/2	3
do etfts	2 1/2	3
Big Ledge	2 1/2	3
Butte & Montana	60	65
Butte C & Z	10 1/2	10 3/4
Butte Detroit	2 1/2	3
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	2 1/2
Canada Copper	1 1/2	2 1/2
Chryse Motors	94	98
Cons Arizona	2 1/2	3
Cosden & Co.	12 1/2	12 3/4
Cosden O & G	12 1/2	12 3/4
Deere	9 1/2	10
First Natl Copper	2 1/2	3
Gold Warrior	60	70
Green Monster	49	51
Hecla Mining	1 1/2	2 1/2
Howe Sound	6	6 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	2 1/2
Jerome Victor	38	40
Junco W Oil	9 1/2	10
Lake Torpedo Boat	49	49 1/2
Magma Copper	84	88
Marlin Arms	50	52
Max Munitions	50	52
McKinn Dar	77	79
Met Petrol	77	79
Midwest Oil	9 1/2	10
Mohican	2 1/2	3
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	2 1/2
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	2 1/2
Nipissing	12	15
Peerless	12	15
Rex Cons	24	31
Sapulpa Ref	9 1/2	10
Seaboard	1 1/2	2 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	23 1/2	24
Steel Alloys	6 1/2	7
Stewart Min	31 1/2	32 1/2
Success Min	37	39
Troy Arizona	25	28
United Motors	28 1/2	29 1/2
Union Pacific	36 1/2	38
Verde Ext	37	38
Utah National	2 1/2	3
Victoria (new)	9	10
Zinc Concent	2 1/2	3

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Russian bonds advanced two points in London Monday.

Pennsylvania Railroad will assist its 150,000 employees to subscribe on easy terms to Liberty Loan.

Japanese copper refineries have secured orders for 3000 tons of electrolytic copper for shipment to Genoa.

Ford Motor Company notified dealers that increase in price of Ford cars may be made in near future, because of increased cost of materials.

Chicago dispatch says it is estimated that 5000 employees of brokerage offices will be given "vacations" for indefinite period following cessation of trading in grain futures.

Secretary McAdoo, to facilitate purchase of Liberty Loan bonds, has authorized arrangement by which savings bank depositors may draw checks payable not later than July 5, which date would carry their accounts past July 1, when savings bank interest period terminates in many banks.

Comptroller of currency says there are more than 10,000,000 individuals and corporations who are able to subscribe to Liberty Loan in amounts from \$100 to \$100,000 each. Three billion dollars was raised for Civil War 50 years ago. Wealth of country now is eight times as great as then; bank resources 20 times as great. United States should be able to raise \$15,000,000,000 or more, should occasion arise.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	925
Buckeye Pipe Line	190	195
Hillsboro Pipe	218	222
Indiana Pipe Line	83	87
Ohio Oil	335	340
Prairie Oil & Gas	515	525
South Penn Oil	290	295
Standard Oil, California	254	258
Indiana	755	765
Kentucky	325	340
New Jersey	610	612
New York	298	302
Union Tank Line	90	93

## BANK HOLIDAY ABROAD

LONDON, England.—The stock exchange will not be in session on May 28. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.

SHOE MARKET  
HOLDS QUIET

Present Demand for Footwear Below Capacity of Factories and No Improvement in Sight—Hides and Leather Dull

Special report for The Christian Science Monitor

Just how long the quietude now pervading the local shoe market will continue is what the trade in general would like to know. If conditions were normal, a couple of months of dull business after a full year of activity might pass



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## LONDON IN THE NINETIES

## THE HORSE BUS

"Benk! Benk! 'igh 'olbin! Benk!" The old cry still occasionally rings along the London curbstones, but it is war time, and the conductor almost certainly a girl. In the spacious days of the nineties it was otherwise. Horse power had not supplanted horses, nor had the petrol tank taken the place of the horse bag. It is wonderful how far the change reaches. Even your city sparrow is made to feel it. Linger, for a moment, any place you chose, where the motor buses finish their run, say at the palace of hot brick and plate glass, on the St. Albans road, Watling Street, the Romans called it. In the nineties it was a tiny little inn, jammed right up against the hedge rows and the fields. The very first outpost of London, as you drove in from Hendon. Today it is a "restaurant," in the midst of a sea of slate roofs, surging over "Shoot-up Hill," and flowing down again toward Kilburn. And instead of a couple of little horse buses drawn up by the hedge, waiting their turn, a great line of scarlet motor buses leaning their petrol all across what was once the old inn yard.

It is this last outrage which has so disgruntled the Londoner. In the nineties he just dropped down from a twig in the hedge, or fluttered down from the gutter pipe, somewhere along which he had stowed his nest, and his dinner was always ready, a little pile of oats, shaken out of the nose-bags by the restive horses, splendid great colossi, as perfectly groomed as those for Milford Mayor's coach. But, now, I chabod! the glory of the road is departed, nothing but some greasy wood pavement, in which not even a respectable puddle can collect for a thirsty bird, no perch over the gutters into which a nest can be tucked, and the great plate glass motorbuses, flaming like the scarlet woman, and calling itself by a new-fangled foreign name of restaurant. Why it is worse than two sparrows on one ear of corn, and the proverb says that is bad enough.

In the good old days you could climb up on the box seat, settle yourself under the apron, beside the coachman. It was the worst possible faux pas to call him driver, and wait while he held out his whip, in the grand manner of the road, to catch the reins, which the "trotter" threw up, and then, with a gentle flick of the lash across the gleaming haunches of the horse, you were off. So long as there were coachmen handling ribbons, and not mere mechanics "hanging on to a wheel," your driver, pardon the word, was a sort of autocrat, with a pretty wit, equal to anything Touchstone ever found in William. If he was in the grand manner he appeared, on the first of May, in a gray felt top-hat, perched jauntily on the side of his head, a bowler was, of course, anathema, and a shiny oil-skin hat of the same pattern. Occasionally, when he adhered to the tradition of the stage coach, he would wear a low top-hat, somewhat like the one "Mr. Tony Voller" was wont to issue from "The Marquis of Granby" in, and then, he would raise his whip handle, in stately salute, to his hat brim, when any other driver in the same fashion passed him on the road. The last coachman, perhaps, to continue this ceremony, were two rubicund brothers who drove Association busses, from "The Cock," at Kilburn, to Victoria, and who, gravely saluted, on every journey, as they passed one another on the road.

Many indeed were the customs which grew up round these old coachmen. In the early nineties, the box seats, the knife board, and the iron ladder, fixed perpendicularly against the back of the bus, had not given place to the staircase and the garden seat, and withering would have been the contempt of the coachman requested to stop either to take up or set down anyone but a lady or an elderly gentleman. You were expected to jump on to the tail step from the road, or step backwards from it on to the road, whilst the coachman bowed his bus along at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. Woe unto the beginner who had not the courage to take that step backwards into space, and who hung on to the strap and found himself running behind the door, afraid to let go, or who stepped sideways to a certain fall in the dust. A much more difficult accomplishment than this was the drop from the box, clear of the front wheels, into the road, while the bus was swinging along its way. A fearsome-thing the first time it was attempted, more especially in the traffic of a London street, but a simple thing, and wondrous easy withal once you got used to it. On each occasion the driver would hold the great strap, by which you pulled yourself up, in mounting, from the front wheel to the box, so that you might hang right out over the road before letting go. He regarded a good clean drop with a certain restrained admiration, and would remark on it, critically, and with not a little repetition to the other riders on the box seat, and to the passengers at his end of the knife board. Those at the opposite end of the knife board, always the last comers, he it said, he left perforce, to the entertainment of the conductor, who did his share of the honors, standing on the top rung of one of the iron ladders on either side of the door.

There was, indeed, a certain note of intimacy pervading the old horse bus, which is entirely missing from its monstrous successor. It kept time with positively surprising regularity, stopped or slowed down at certain crossings to take up its regular passengers, who occupied, undisputed, their regular seats every day. The driver was nearly always something of a character with a fund of anecdote, a power of baffle, and a readiness of repartee, which he sharpened and polished indiscriminately on the passengers. Much of his humor was, it must be admitted, full flavored, not a

little of his badinage would have failed to satisfy Mr. Balfour, but the ability with which he could maintain an exchange of repartee, over his shoulder, with a van driver or a cabbie, the fecundity of his adjectives, and the finality of his last word, would have taken away the breath of the local debating society. Unfortunately it would be impossible to make a golden book of his sayings. "Mr. Punch" has appropriated them by the score, they are to be found amongst the most treasured impromptu of the professional diner-out, and the funny column of the suburban newspaper has debased them in the mint of parochial propriety. But flung out, half choked with Homeric laughter, of a fine morning, in the Bayswater road, or rapped out, with a salt of acidity, in the jam of traffic, of an evening in Cheapside, they had flavor and a crispness not to be forgotten.

The taxicab and the motor bus have unquestionably their advantages, but the hansom and the horse bus had a charm entirely of their own, and though no one would, for the world, go back to them, their memory is already enshrined amidst the old world memories, now that the warning lash of the driver no longer sounds on the side windows, and the voice of the conductor crying, "Benk! Benk! 'igh 'olbin! Benk!" is dumb.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Grain Regulations

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—The action of representative grain exchanges in various parts of the country in taking steps to stop hysterical speculation in wheat is undoubtedly actuated by a desire to preserve the function of the grain exchange. Had things been allowed to go along as they were going two weeks ago, grain dealers and millers might easily have found themselves the object of Government disfavor, and the Government might even have gone to the extent of taking over the whole machinery of grain distribution and manufacture. The country anyhow is about ready to see an end put to speculation in foodstuffs under the guise of board of trade organization. The public is also pretty well disgusted at the advance in wheat prices, especially in view of a situation presented by Herbert C. Hoover, in which he showed that at one stroke the Government could insure flour at much less a barrel than it is now selling for and at the same time not interfere with the farmer's right to a reasonable war profit on his wheat. The grain exchanges must have realized that in permitting wild buying they were prodding the Government into food control legislation of the most drastic character, and the question is whether they have not already pointed out the necessity of Government control. The people of this country surely wish some sort of control. If the impression gets out that the war is being used as a tool for extracting dollars from the wage earners' pockets and adding them to the wealth of the hundreds of food dealers who have already made fortunes out of the war, there is certain to be a reaction, and the Government will pay the penalty for not attending to its business. No one wishes to see this come, and while the stupidity of Congress is appalling, it will no doubt awaken in time to prevent any internal trouble which might delay the sending of an army to France.

## Tax Profits, Not Production

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—In the interest of a correct understanding of the facts it may be well to remove a misunderstanding that seems to exist in some minds as to the reasons, behind the vigorous protest against the proposed tax of 5 per cent on automobile manufacturing. The objection to the tax is not an objection to paying a fair share of the expenses of the war; we are certain no such thought is entertained in the offices of the automobile industry. The men who have built up that great business are as patriotic as any other Americans; they are as ready as any to make sacrifices. The ground for protesting against the tax is that it is unfair and destructive. Any tax laid on production is necessarily bad economically, for it is one of the elementary principles of economics that production should be encouraged, and in a time like this it is especially essential that production should be maintained. The revenue desired from this tax can be raised and should be raised without entailing destruction of the sources from which revenue must be secured hereafter. The Government should transfer the incidence of its taxation from production to profits. It will find the automobile makers ready to meet it then. Let the tax be imposed on profits, and even if it calls for a quarter or a half of the surplus they hope to make in their year's business, it will be paid. Then it would be a fair levy; all would pay it on an equitable basis. But as the proposition has been made, some would give what they could easily afford to give and others would give all they have. The transfer of the automobile tax from production to profits is one point in which it should find radical change. And when this change is being made it should be broad enough to cover all business. If every industry in the country were required to contribute a fixed percentage of its profits above a stated amount the percentage could be put as high as might be required to yield the necessary war revenue, and business would not suffer the moral injury the imposition of a tax on production would inevitably inflict.

## WOMEN LAND VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Up to April 10, 6349 women had sent in forms, obtained at the post offices volunteering for work on the land. Although all the applicants are not suitable for the work, it is stated that the percentage of suitable applicants is increasing.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ellwood P. Cubberley of Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, who has been selected to be dean of the school of education which that institution is to make a formal part of its graduate and professional school of education, has been head of the faculty department devoted to pedagogics since 1906. For eight years previous to that date he was an associate professor teaching in the same field, the university calling him to the superintendency of schools in San Diego. Professor Cubberley is an Indian, trained at Indiana University and at Columbia University, New York City. Specializing in pedagogics while a student he has steadily pursued the profession since he got his doctor's degree; and now he gets a full chance to do his desired work in a leading Pacific Coast university. Both as an editor of school textbooks and as a writer of helpful books on the theory and practice of education, of which he has many to his credit, he has won a national constituency that will be interested in his present good fortune.

William Duane, who is to be the first incumbent of the chair of biophysics at Harvard University, is a University of Pennsylvania graduate and also an alumnus of Harvard College. His doctor's degree he earned at the University of Berlin. When he returned to the United States from study abroad he accepted the chair of physics in the University of Colorado, and remained there until 1907. Then he went to Paris, entered the Curie laboratory, and studied the X-ray and radio-active phenomena, at the same time doing research work in the University of Paris.

Henry E. Huntington, purchaser of a large part of the famous Bridgewater Library owned by Lord Ellesmere, is a California and New York multimillionaire, whose purchases of libraries en bloc in the last few years have made him the owner of the largest and most valuable collections of manuscripts and books ever accumulated by an American. He paid more than \$1,000,000 for the 8000 printed books, 200 manuscripts and 10,000 historical documents included in this latest purchase. Any duplicates he may have acquired by the latest raid on British treasures he doubtless will sell as he has in previous instances; and in this way some of the valuable "items" may find their way ultimately back to England or to the large public collections of the United States. Mr. Huntington's chief prize by this purchase is the "Ellesmere Chaucer." Mr. Huntington is a native of New York State, whose first venture in business was as a hardware dealer; then he became a lumberman in West Virginia; and then an investor and manager of railways in West Virginia and adjacent territory. It was not until his interests shifted to the control of land and transportation lines in California that his fortune began to mount up. Now he is an investor on a large scale in all sorts of commercial and transportation corporations throughout the country. A genuine bibliophile and a man to whom the inside of a book means much as well as its history, scarcity, value and edition, he of late years has turned his fortune loose on acquisition of rare books for a library that in quality and quantity bids fair to be unrivaled. Of course economic conditions in Europe at the present time are playing into his hands, and bringing to the auction room and bargain counter collections of extraordinary rarity.

Robert S. Lovett, popularly known as "Judge Lovett," having volunteered to give practically all his time to service of the Red Cross during confinement of the United States in war, has been assigned by the chairman of the war council of that organization to important administrative duties. Mr. Lovett at the present time is chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railway system, with his headquarters in New York City. But from 1909 to 1913 he held not only this office but also was acting president of the same road and also of the Southern Pacific, having been called to these important posts in connection with the Harriman system of railroads following the departure of Mr. Harriman. His choice for this important duty was natural, inasmuch as for five years previous he had been general counsel and adviser of Mr. Harriman while the latter was carrying through his coup in the transportation lines of the West and Southwest. Mr. Lovett is a Texan born and Texan bred lawyer, whose professional practice early became identified with Texan railroads. Showing signal ability he in time rose to be the general counsel of the larger systems; and in the course of events came to hold positions giving him high rank in the legal and railroad worlds.

John Pentland Mahaffy, C. V. O., provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is a deeply learned scholar, and has written much on the subject of ancient Greece and Rome. At one time he was professor of ancient history at Trinity College. In 1908 the honorary degree of Ph.D. of Louvain was conferred upon him. He is also an Hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews and of Athens. Hon. D. C. L. of Oxford and also Hon. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He is besides hon. member of the Academy of Sciences, Utrecht, of the Archaeological Society of Alexandria, and of the Parnassus at Athens. Dr. Mahaffy is well versed in the history of Trinity College, Dublin, and has recently contributed a valuable paper on some points in connection with the Irish plate in the collection of Trinity College. He is a lover of music and holds the degree of Mus. D. of Dublin.

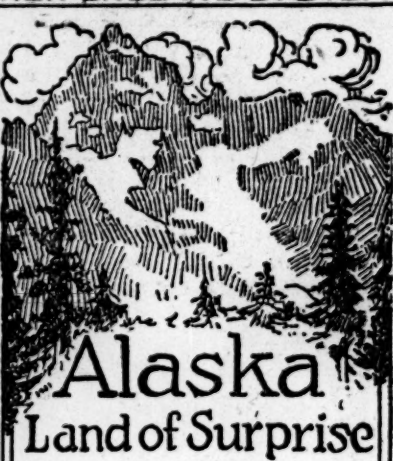
## SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The final meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Indo-Chinese Opium Trade was held under the presidency of Sir Mat-

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threw Dodsworth. Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Durham. The object for which the society was founded in 1874 has been accomplished, now that the sale of Indian opium in the six remaining provinces of China and in Shanghai has come to an end, but for the present the society will continue as a vigilance committee, so that its machinery will be ready in case any activity on its part should at any time appear desirable. The chairman, in the course of his speech, said he thought they might look forward to the time when the nations would combine, not only against the drug traffic, but against the drink traffic and other abuses of commerce. The Chinese Ambassador was present and expressed his great pleasure at seeing the end of the Chinese opium trade.

## INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE WAR LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India  
CALCUTTA, India.—North, south, east and west the Indian war loan has been boomed. There has never been so determined an and widespread attempt to interest the "man in the street," or rather the man in the village, in a great public question, especially in a question which affects his pocket so nearly as the war and the loan promise to do. The Government in putting the loan on the market stipulated for a minimum subscription of £10,000,000 sterling, a figure which, according to Sir William Meyer, "really represents the minimum amount which is required with regard to the war expenditure of India, rather than any definite forecast (which it would be idle to attempt to present) of the full amount which we may hope for."

Within a few days of the opening of the loan for subscription, one-quarter of the above sum had been subscribed. As it was to remain open for three months, the minimum of £10,000,000 does not appear to be at all an over-anguine expectation, especially in view of the extraordinary efforts witnessed on every side to secure the maximum subscription. The banks commenced to offer to lend money to approved borrowers on specially easy terms to enable them to increase their holdings in the loan. The big firms encouraged their employees to subscribe by advancing them sums bearing a fixed proportion of their pay, also on terms which enabled the poorest to participate.

On what may be called the publicity side, the campaign was also initiated with remarkable vigor. Some days before the loan was opened, public meetings began to be held in all the principal centers, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc., with the governors or rulers of the various provinces in the chair. These meetings were attended alike by Indians and Englishmen, and the example of

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the great centers was speedily followed all over the country. Hundreds of meetings were held daily throughout the length and breadth of India. In many districts the proceedings were presided over by the magistrate, or subdivisional officer, and possibly it might be thought that this fact detracted from the spontaneity of the movement. But in truth the district officer is in many instances essentially the center of all activity, and if he did not move in the matter no one would. In the greater centers, where power and influence are not so largely centralized, one found the non-official coming forward readily to give his assistance, and to stimulate the enthusiasm of others.

The loan has stirred the two chief commercial centers to a generous rivalry. Bombay intimated its intention of subscribing at least five crores. Calcutta has not limited itself to any sum, but as it is almost certainly the wealthiest city in the East it should find little difficulty in keeping ahead of all its rivals in this matter.

## ALLIED AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A step has been taken by M. Daniel Vincent, Under Secretary of State for the Military Air Service, from which it is anticipated, excellent results will follow. He has founded an air service among the Allies with a view to keeping the allied Governments and the French Air Service completely in touch with one another. The organization of the service has been entrusted to M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, deputy of Yonne. A desire that a move should be made towards the establishment of such a service has several times been expressed by Parliament. It is felt that it will supply a real need and by means of it all progress that is made in aeronautics in France or among the Allies will become common property.

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## IRISH FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Inquiry is being made in Ireland by Lord Desborough's committee as to the possibility of increasing the supply of salmon, trout and coarse fish from Irish lakes and rivers. During the last 25 years Irish salmon and trout fisheries have been much neglected and the best of them are at present in anything but a satisfactory condition. There is a prospect, owing to the comparatively better condition of the coarse fisheries, of increasing the supply of eels, pike and perch from such waters as Loughs Neagh, Erne, Corrib and others. The railway facilities, for the transport of fish in the north of Ireland, are very good, but not so satisfactory in the south and west.

The loan has stirred the two chief commercial centers to a generous rivalry. Bombay intimated its intention of subscribing at least five crores. Calcutta has not limited itself to any sum, but as it is almost certainly the wealthiest city in the East it should find little difficulty in keeping ahead of all its rivals in this matter.

## NEED FOR MEN IN COTTON TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation representative of the whole of the Lancashire cotton operatives waited recently upon the reserved occupations committee, at their invitation, at the headquarters of the National Service Department in London, to discuss the possibility of revising the provisions of the list of certified occupations regarding the cotton trade, in order to release more men for the Army. The deputation pointed out that the cotton trade was already suffering from an acute shortage of labor and they were working at the lowest possible limits. The withdrawal of any more men, they declared, would lead to the closing of more mills. In order to relieve the labor difficulties the deputation requested that skilled operatives of low medical categories might be released from military service and returned to the mills.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Clothes on Geometric Lines

"The greater part of the money put into a gown should be spent for a beautiful fabric, if one wishes to dress really well and artistically. I believe heartily in the maximum of material and work and the minimum of work—but that work accurately done. All the gowns that I design are made on absolutely geometric lines; they are based wholly on the square, the triangle, and the rectangle. Made on such lines, they hang perfectly, simply take care of themselves." The speaker, Sally White, designer of truly artistic gowns, slipped over her head a lovely creation in soft blue brocade. Except for its lightness, it resembled a tapestry. The long, graceful flowing lines made the caller think of pictures she had seen of costumes worn in the Middle Ages. The collar standing up at the back, the close fitting cuffs at the ends of the long, loose sleeves, and the sash knotted low at one side, all added to the medieval effect. These parts were made of plain blue.

"This gown," said the designer, "I planned for a woman who could not decide which side of this beautiful fabric she wanted to use for the outside. One is plain, the other, as you see, patterned like a brocade or tapestry, and both are beautiful. I have solved the problem for her by making the gown reversible. When she wishes to wear a plain blue gown, she will have the simple trimmings of the figured side; just as, when she will go clad in tapestry effect, she will have accessories of plain color."

"Rapidly changing styles, such as we have had so long in women's clothes, are not only extravagant but useless. They simply give the button maker a chance to make money one year, the lace maker the next, and so on. I believe that we women would be better dressed, if we were to find the styles that suited us individually and would stick to these, more or less. I do not mean by that to make ourselves a uniform, nor to wear the same style always. We change, ourselves, and what suits us at one time might not be at all satisfactory at another. I believe in changing the style of our costume, according to our feelings and wishes, not by order of a fashion dictator prescribing the same general designs for all women. It is quite possible to make two gowns of different fabrics on the same model, and yet have them look entirely different."

"I love to design what I call 'picture gowns.' How did I come to take up the work?" She repeated the caller's question. "I suppose it was really from a thwarted love of pretty clothes in my childhood. I lived in the country and did not have a large wardrobe. In fact, I made most of my own clothes, and had to make them over from things which we had in the house. To be sure, we had an attic and some trunks of old gowns of perfectly beautiful materials. I used to rip them all up and start as though with new materials. Some aunts of mine, who lived in the city, used to send me boxes with pretty gowns in them and they, I think, gave me my love and taste for the picturesque."

"I grew to live to make my own clothes. I think I always felt the dramatic suitability of clothes—that one should dress suitably and comfortably for one's part in life. So I just naturally became interested in planning and designing clothes for other people. First of all, I want to know what a woman does for her living, for that is a large factor in determining the style of garments she needs, adapting her clothes to her work. The woman who spends much of her time seated requires quite different things from the woman who goes about out of doors a great deal. For the pianist, one must pay particular attention to her sleeves, that they will not get in her way and so hamper her playing, but will at the same time be pretty and graceful in the sight of her audience. All art is based on usefulness."

"My best designing I do out in the country, away from fashions. Sometimes I find, when I come back to town, that I have evolved some-

thing that is being featured in ordinary styles. That is the way it was with pockets. I had been making big, baggy, comfortable ones some time before I returned to the city and found that they had become a popular adjunct to the modish costume."

One of this designer's most interesting pieces of work is a garden costume, such a pretty, attractive thing, of rose-colored Japanese crepe, with collar and cuffs and big buttons covered with figured washable pongee in beautiful colors. This looks as though the artist had departed from her adherence to the square, the triangle and the oblong, in favor of the circle, for the new garden frock is so voluminous that it has a decidedly circular appearance. It slips over the head and is cut large, in order that it may be worn over any ordinary costume, so that, when the gardener wishes to go out and pick a bunch of radishes or dig a hill of potatoes for dinner, she need not stop to remove a pretty gown. The cuffs fit closely about the wrists, but the full sleeves have plenty of room for the frilliest of blouse sleeves within them. The loose belt crosses in front and is fastened at each side with a large button covered with the washable pongee, such as is used for the sailor collar and cuffs. At each side of the skirt are huge pockets big enough to hold trowel, seeds and all sorts of garden necessities. They are so arranged that, as one kneels down to plant or weed, the bottom of the pocket rests upon the ground and its contents are within easy reach.

The very full skirt is treated in an interesting way. The middle part of it, for some distance at each side of the center, is sewed together at the edge of the hem and an elastic run in. This converts the thing into a divided skirt, which is more convenient for work and affords better protection to the gown which the garden frock covers. The elastic gives absolute freedom of motion.

## For Those Who Like to Make Candy

Americans are credited with a strong and decided liking for candy, and certainly the exchange of recipes for making delicacies of that class has flourished from boarding-school and college days on. Here are a few examples of popular confections:

**Ten-Minute Fudge**—Mix together 2 cups of granulated white sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, and ½ cup of milk (a generous measure), and add 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate. Let it cook 6 minutes after it comes to a boil. Remove from the fire, add 1 tablespoon butter and 1 teaspoon of vanilla and beat 4 minutes. Pour into a buttered pan.

**Chocolate Creams**—To the white of 1 egg, add an equal measure of water, and ½ teaspoon of extract of vanilla. Blend and work into it 1 pound of confectioner's sugar. Mold this fondant into small round balls and dip them into melted, unsweetened chocolate. Place on buttered paper until hard.

**Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy**—Boil together 2 cups of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter, and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. When a little of it forms a hard ball, on being dropped into cold water, remove from the fire and pour into a buttered pan. When cool enough to handle, pull it until it is light colored. Cut ropes of it into small pieces and cool on buttered papers or plates.

**Fruit and Nut Glace**—Heat gradually 2 cups of sugar; ¼ teaspoon of cream of tartar and ½ cup of water. Let it boil without stirring, until it snaps easily when a little is poured into cold water. Set the pan into cold water to prevent further cooking, then set it into a pan of hot water to keep it hot. Into the sirup dip pieces of pineapple, figs, dates, walnuts, Brazil nuts, whatever fruit or nuts one wishes to treat in this way. Lay them, after dipping, on pieces of, buttered paper or on buttered platters. It is necessary to work very rapidly. All the fruit, buttered plates, etc., should

be quite ready for use before the sirup is made.

**Nut Brittle**—Butter a pan and sprinkle walnuts or peanuts, broken into small pieces, over it. In a saucepan on the stove, put 1 cup of sugar—or more, according to the quantity of candy desired—and let it melt rather slowly. Be careful not to let it burn. It usually looks as though it were going to just before it finally melts. Pour it quickly over the nuts in the buttered pan and rub the surface over with a piece of lemon.

Another recipe for the same kind of candy and one which is, perhaps, easier to make, calls for 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of hot water. Boil these together until the sirup is brittle when subjected to the cold water test, then pour it over the buttered pan sprinkled with chopped nuts. Figs may be cut up and used in the same way to good advantage, so may dates and shredded coconut.

**Brown Sugar Taffy**—Boil 1 cup of brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of molasses, 4 tablespoons of water and a piece of butter the size of an egg until a teaspoonful of it will harden when dropped into cold water. Pour into a buttered pan and cut into small squares when cool.

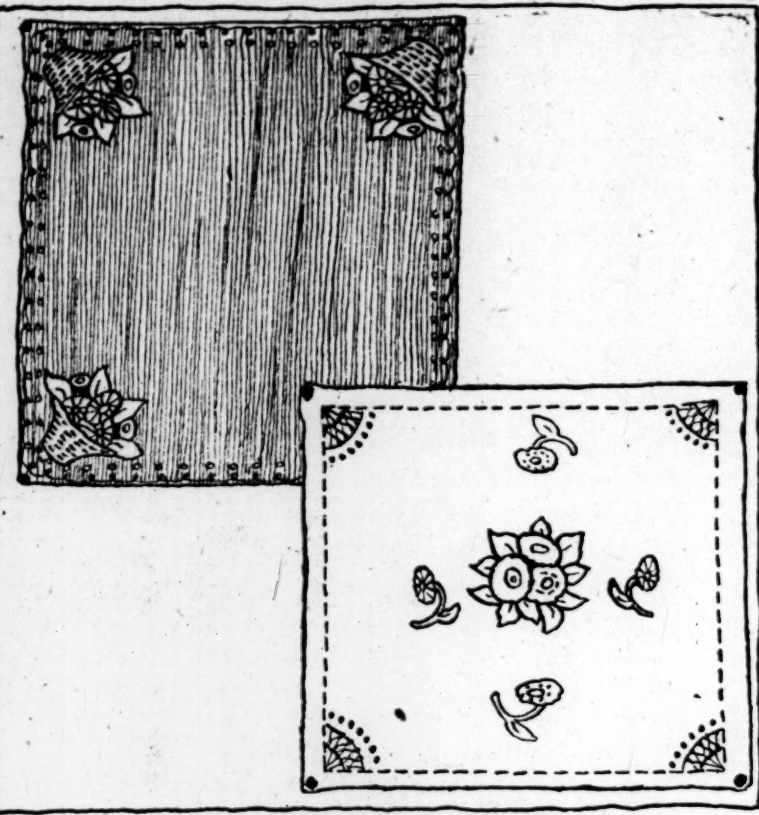
**Vinegar Candy**—Boil together for about 20 minutes 1 cup of sugar, ¼ cup of water, 2 tablespoons of vinegar, 1 tablespoon of molasses and a piece of butter the size of an egg. As soon as it is cool enough to handle, pull it until as white as possible.

**Cream Coconut Candy**—Boil 2 cups of white granulated sugar and 1-3 cup of water until it is stringy, usually not quite 5 minutes. Let it cool, then beat with a fork until it becomes creamy in appearance. Then thicken it with shredded coconut and flavor with extract of vanilla.

**Marshmallow Fudge**—Boil 2 cups of sugar, 1 heaping teaspoon of white flour, a pinch of salt, 2½ squares of unsweetened chocolate and ¼ of a cup of cream or rich milk until a little of it will harden, but not become brittle, when dropped into cold water; add 1 tablespoon of butter. Remove from the fire and add 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla. Beat and, when almost ready to pour into the buttered pan, fold in about ¼ of a pound of marshmallows which have been cut into quarters.

**Gingerbread Candy**—Mix well 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 3 tablespoons of vinegar, ½ teaspoon of salt. Let boil over a good fire. When it looks as though it were almost done, add 2 tablespoons of butter. Try by dropping a little in ice water. When that is brittle, the candy is done. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla, stir that in and then beat in 1 heaping teaspoon of saleratus. Pour into a buttered pan.

**Cream Puffs**—Boil 2 cups of brown sugar, ½ cup of white sugar and 2-3 of a cup of cold water until it threads from a fork. Beat the white of 1 egg very stiff, adding a pinch of salt to it. Pour the boiling sirup over it, beating constantly and beat until it is creamy; then drop from a teaspoon on buttered paper, or saltine or unsweetened crackers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## New Use for Berlin Wool

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There was a time, not so very long ago, when the words Berlin wool-work stood for a despised class of needlework, held to be altogether superseded and inferior. Now the wheel has come full circle and a new class of embroidery has been evolved, in which Berlin wool is the chief factor and which is decorative and effective in the highest degree though composed of the simplest materials. By means of this embroidery, such things as cushions and screens and so on are quickly and most effectively decorated at small cost, for the work is done in wool, on a caseament cloth. The stitches used are of the simplest, the work of the slightest, the whole effect really depending on a good choice and combination of brilliant colors. A most effective tall folding screen of blue-black caseament cloth had one group of gayly colored flowers in the center of the top of each panel. Its only other decoration was a single line running round each panel, about six inches from the edge, composed of big running stitches of alternating dark blue and orange wool, each about half an inch long. At each corner, the line was broken by a striking out in different directions.

Little round flowers, worked in a very open buttonhole stitch, mauve at one corner and bright blue at the other, with centers of different shades of yellow, and a few very bright green leaves behind them.

The group of flowers in the middle of the panel was composed of woolen flowers, some rounded, worked in buttonhole stitch, others of long stitches of wool, all radiating from the center, with little bunches of pointed conventional green leaves striking out in different directions from behind the flowers. The colors were gay in the extreme, orange, pink, azure, yellow, deep blue and magenta; but, used in small quantities in this way, the effect was wholly delightful. A cushion covered in orange caseament cloth was embroidered in the same manner; in this case, the outer line was of alternate stitches of mauve and purple, and the center groups of flowers included conventional little blossoms of pink, turquoise blue, dark blue, and pale yellow flowers, all worked in the same very simple stitches, just flowers and leaves, no stalks, showing. At each corner of the cushion were tassels made of wool, repeating all the different colors of the flowers. It is interesting that in this work the simplest materials are employed cotton and wool, and that the result is successful and decorative in an unusual degree. For a long time, there has been a convention that silk was practically the only possible material, or, at any rate, the best and most appropriate material with which curtains and such things should be covered; but now a new range of possibilities is opened up, and the woman who loves to make her home pretty and has an eye for color and some artistic inventiveness will rejoice.

Another young woman of Chicago, who is part owner and manager of three cafeterias, testified to the profit and pleasure she has experienced in being in the business of making a homelike, pleasant place for men and women to get their noon meal.

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## An Old Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake

Sift enough flour to fill a pint measure, then sift again together with 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar, ¼ teaspoon of soda and ¼ teaspoon of salt. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar and rub into this mixture 4 tablespoons of butter. Stir in 1 cup of milk. Lightly roll the dough and cut or shape into individual cakes and bake in biscuit pans or in muffin rings. Mash 1 quart of strawberries which have been washed and hulled and add to them ¼ cup of sugar. When the cakes are baked take them from the oven, split open and butter them and put the strawberries in between and on top. Make a meringue with the white of egg and 1 tablespoon of powdered sugar and spread over the cakes.

## Uniforms for Suffrage Gardeners

Pennsylvania advocates of woman suffrage are so enthusiastic over the agricultural campaign that they are planning for this year, that they have decided, if their plans go through, to adopt a regular uniform. This, they think, will be either brown khaki or blue denim; the color has not yet been adopted. But the uniform, whether brown or blue, is to be an exceedingly chic affair, consisting of a medium short skirt with a belted Russian blouse, or a one piece, belted frock with long sleeves and a complete and generous assortment of pockets. Low-heeled shoes, loose gloves and a brassard or sleeve band bearing the insignia of the organization will complete the outfit.

## FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets  
CHICAGO, ILL.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "Until the Day Dawn"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYWHERE in these days people are to be found in the attitude of expectancy. Great events are happening in the world. Institutions which have existed for long periods, customs and practices that have held sway for generations, are giving place to other methods and to other ways. Where men thought stability existed, they now find the tottering fabric. It has been like that always more or less in the history of the human race. Let the finger run down the records of the past and it will be continually landing on material disintegration, national dissolution; and all the while, hidden perhaps under larger issues, runs the individual human struggle, the human being sinking in the whirlpool and being apparently lost or manfully battling with the waves of human error, rising above them and reaching a place of comparative safety; and always the victory has come from the spiritual idea.

When the star blazed in the East nineteen hundred years ago there was the same expectancy. Faithful seekers after Truth strained their eyes toward its rays and were led to the babe of Bethlehem. The babe became the Prophet of Nazareth. And Jesus the Christ fulfilled expectancy. His message rings out clearer today than ever it did. It is the only message which can possibly satisfy mankind, the only message which can explain the enigma of human existence, the only message that is capable of restoring to humanity the birthright of man. What the message is, Christian Science explains.

On page 546 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes: "Christian Science is dawning upon a material age. The great spiritual facts of being, like rays of light, shine in the darkness, though the darkness, comprehending them not, may deny their reality." The message of the Galilean Prophet was the truth concerning the spiritual facts of being; and the truth was uttered for the express purpose of destroying materiality. Thus the aim of Christ Jesus and the aim of Christian Science are of course identical. This Science is the Science that he taught and demonstrated.

It is materiality that has given the world all its problems. Men have believed in the reality and power of matter generation after generation, and the belief has given rise to every sort of human misery. It results in sin, disease, and death. So when a man is expectant, he is looking out for the means of deliverance from human afflictions. He is looking out, that is, for the spiritual idea which is able to destroy false material sense, to overcome that which, although he may not have recognized it, is synonymous with human woe.

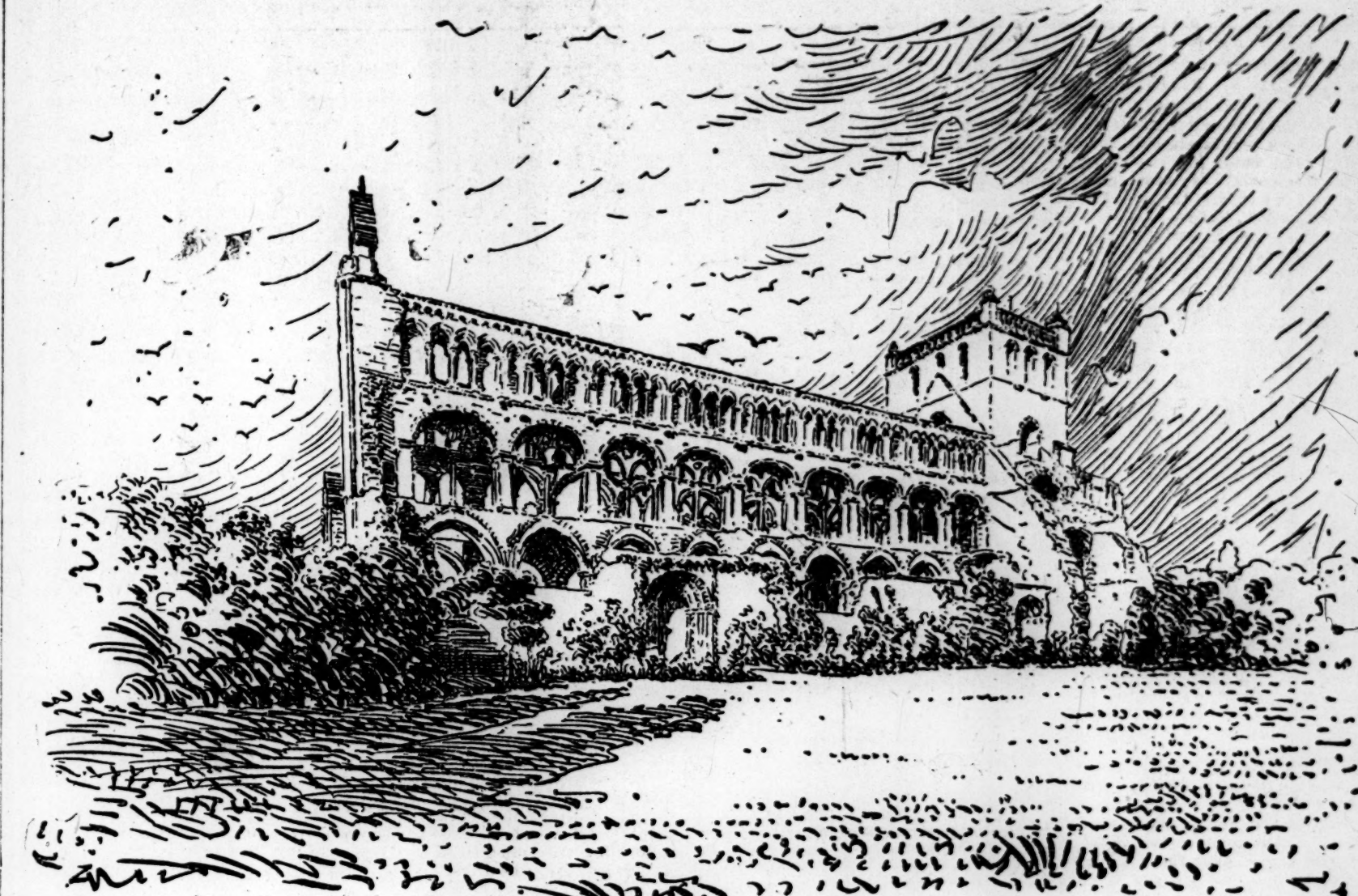
Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit. What does the teaching mean? It can only mean that Spirit is All, since God is infinite. Think how far this carries one. Allow the so-called material world to drop out of mind, through the correct understanding of spiritual fact, that Spirit is infinite. Spirit is infinite! Spirit is all there is! Does not this truth bring home the fact that matter cannot be the very real thing we had supposed it to be? It is impossible that God should be infinite Spirit and that at the same time matter should be admitted to be real. But God must be admitted to be infinite. He would not be God otherwise; and since He is so, then matter has no real existence.

The truth that matter is unreal is fast changing the human outlook in every direction. It is giving men an entirely different conception of substance, for instance. Since matter is unreal, matter cannot be substantial at all. Indeed it is the negation of true substance, for true substance is Spirit or Mind. Further, as the truth about the unreality of matter is seen, men are being equipped with a weapon of which they previously had been entirely unaware for the destruction of evil and disease and for the final overcoming of death. Every form of evil and disease springs from the belief that matter is real; and in proportion, therefore, as matter is metaphysically recognized as belief, but not reality, the so-called effects of matter are destroyed.

It would be a terrible thing if humanity had no way out of the seeming tragedy of so much of earthly existence. It has to be acknowledged

that many think there is no such way. There are certainly not many ways; there is only the one way, the way of the spiritual idea, the Christ. But what a magnificent way it is! A man can start upon it, just where he finds himself to be now, and it will lead him right on into the full radiance of day. Mrs. Eddy gives the metaphysical meaning of the word "day," on page 584 of Science and Health, thus: "Day. The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." Expectancy becomes realization when the spiritual idea of Truth and Love is recognized as ever present. In the first chapter of II Peter reference is made to the value of the prophecy of Christ Jesus, "as unto a light that shineth in a dark place," and the writer adds, "until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." The spiritual idea of God as the one Spirit or Mind, omnipotent and omnipresent, revealed by, and understood through, Christian Science is the dawning of the day; and the dawning of the day means the dispersal of the darkness, the destruction of human illusions.

Sometimes people seem to feel as if Christian Science asked them to sacrifice something, as if it required them to give up something they could not part with. But Christian Science simply tells them about the truth of being, about the spiritual facts of real existence, facts which are eternal, facts which have always been true and will ever remain true; it does not need to do more. It is as these spiritual facts become the spiritual understanding of a man that he is freed from the trammels of materiality. Spiritual understanding is simply the daylight of Truth which displaces the seeming darkness of error. There never can be any real loss, for there is but one consciousness, the consciousness of the one Mind. What men count loss is merely the dropping away of human illusions. The author of Science and Health puts the point clearly when she says on page 246: "Is the physical and material, the transient sense of beauty fades, the radiance of Spirit should dawn upon the enraptured sense with bright and imperishable glories."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Jedburgh Abbey, Scotland

In all the Border there stands no place more picturesquely situated than Jedburgh, nor in historical interest is any more important. And though its ancient castle, and the six strong towers that once defended the town, have long since vanished, there remain still the noble ruins of its magnificent abbey, and other relics of the past, less noticeable but hardly less interesting; whilst the surrounding countryside brims over with the beauty of river, wood and hill.

Perched above the town on a commanding eminence that on one side slopes steeply to the river, and on the other to a deep glen or ravine, defended also, doubtless, on the side farthest from the burgh by a deep fosse, the castle must once have been of great strength—how strong as regards position may best be judged from the bird's-eye view of it to be gained if one climbs at the back of Jedburgh the exceedingly steep direct road that runs to Lanton village. From this point, too, one sees to advantage the venerable abbey nestling among the surrounding houses. . . . As one proceeds up Jed from the ancient royal burgh, probably the first thing that forces itself on the mind is that the old castle road was not constructed for present-day traffic. In less than a couple of miles the river is

crossed no fewer than four times by bridges which are curiously old-fashioned, turning blindly across the stream in some instances almost at right angles to the road. . . . Nevertheless the beauties of road and country are great, especially if it should chance that a visit is paid to the district when the tender flush of early spring lies sweet on Jed's thick-wooded banks. . . . Or better still, perhaps, when the green and gold, the russet and yellow, the crimson of autumn combine with and melt into the crumbling red cliffs—surely more generous tinted than ever were cliffs before. Above, a sky of tenderest blue, an air windless yet brisk, and just a leaf here and there fluttering leisurely into the amber clear water that goes wandering by; and from the bushes the sweet thin pipe of a robin,

or the crow of pheasant, from some copse. That is the Indian summer of Scotland, her pleasantest time of year. —From "Highways and Byways in the Border," by Andrew Lang and John Lang.

## Achievement

And, having once decided to achieve a certain task, achieve it at all costs of tedium and distaste. The gain in self-confidence of having accomplished a tiresome labor is immense.—Arnold Bennett.

## Beneficence

To give and benefit one person is good, but to give and benefit many, much better—as bearing a resemblance to the benefit of God, who is the universal benefactor.—Dante.

## The Rear-Guard of Spring

"If the cuckoo, the swallow, and the flycatcher be preeminently the birds of summer (though, truly, the swift, the flycatcher, and the cuckoo have as good a title), the rear-guard of spring

may be said to be the house-martin, the cushat, and the turtle. Even the delaying wheatear, or the still later butcher-bird may have come, and yet sweep-sweep may not have been heard about the eaves of old houses or under and over the ruined clay of last year's nests; the cushat's voice may not have become habitual in the greenening woods; and the tireless wings of the turtle may not have been seen clipping the invisible pathways between us and the horizons of the South. But, when these come," writes Fiona Macleod in "Where the Forest Murmurs," "we know that spring has traversed the whole country, and is now standing ankle-deep in thrift and moon-daisies in the last rocky places fronting the north sea. No one doubts that summer is round the corner when the fly-catcher hawks the happy hunting-grounds of the apple-blossom, when the swift wheels over the spire of the village church, and when the wild-dove is come again. The first call of the cuckoo unloosed the secret gates. We are across the frontier in that first gloaming when we hear

"The clamor musical of culver wings Beating the soft air of the dewy dusk." To these familiar and loved harbingers from the South should be

added yet another welcome friend who comes to us in the rear-guard of the spring, though, rather, we should say he becomes visible now, for the bat has never crossed the seas. The house-martin has not had time to forget the sands of Africa before her wing has dusked the white panes on the sunside of old redbrick English manors; but the bat has only to stretch his far stronger yet incalculably less enduring pinions and then loop through the dusk from ivied roof or tree-hollow of the somber-silences of old barns, ruined towers, or ancient bellies sheltered from rain and wind. "The awakening of the bat," yes, that too is a sign that spring has gone by, singing on her northward way and weaving coronals of primrose and cowslip, or from her unfurled lap throwing clouds of blossoms on this hawthorn or on this apple-orchard, or where the wind-quiver pear leans over the pasture from the garden-edge, or where the green hollows of the wild-cherry holds the nest of a speckled thrush. She will be gone soon. Before the cuckoo's sweet bells have jangled she will be treading the snows of yesterday. . . . And already summer is awake. She hears the nightjar churring from the juniper to his mate on the hawthorn bough, and in the dew among the green corn or from the

seeding pastures the creek-creek! creek-creek! of the ambiguous landrail. This morning when she woke, the cushats were calling from the forest-avenues, the bumblebees droned in the pale horns of the honeysuckle, and from a thicket newly covered with pink and white blossoms of the wild rose a proud mavis saw her younglings at last take flight on confident wing.

"It is when the wild doves are heard in the woods that one realizes the spring-summer borderland is being crossed. When the cushat calls, all the clans of the bushes are at home, runs a Highland saying; meaning that every mavis and merle and finch is busy with hatching the young brood, or busier still feeding the callow nestlings. But when the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, then summer has come over the sea on the south wind, and is weaving roses for her coronal and will be with us while we are yet unaware.

"What a quantity of old lore one might collect about the dove, and as for the allusions in ancient and modern literature they must be legion—from the familiar Scriptural phrase about the turtle to Chaucer's 'wedded turtle with her heart's trewe,' from Greek myth or Roman poem to Tennyson's 'moan of doves in immemorial elms.'"

## Poe's Cosmopolitan Fame

"Over against the adverse opinion of these American writers we may set the estimate of not a few foreigners," writes Brander Matthews, discussing the greater appreciation of Poe in other countries than the poet's own. Tennyson, for one, held Poe highest among American poets, waving aside certain others, more popular with us, as mere pygmies compared with him, and declaring him "not unworthy to stand beside Catullus, the most melodious of the Latins, and Heine, the most tuneful of the Germans." And the general opinion of the French is not lower, if we may judge by the fact that in a recent list of the hundred foremost figures in literature, Poe is the only American.

"Notwithstanding the natural desire of a young nation to make the most of all its native authors, Poe has his reputation by distance. And this raises a series of interesting questions. Why is it that Poe's position as a poet and as a writer of fiction is still in dispute in his own country? Why is it that American critics have been far less cordial than foreign critics? Why is it that Poe's cosmopolitan fame is more widespread and more solidly established than his reputation here in the land of his birth? Why is it that we Americans seem to hold Poe inferior to Longfellow as a poet and to Hawthorne as a teller of tales, in spite of the fact that he has won acceptance among the French and the Italians and the Spaniards, who have never cared to become acquainted with Longfellow and with Hawthorne?

"Here in America, Longfellow was taken to our hearts because he brought to us the tradition of the old world our forefathers had left long ago; because he was friendly and consoling; because he was the poet

of the domestic affections, as Emerson was the poet of national aspirations. We failed to perceive that Poe was no less the heir of the ages than Longfellow, that he was original and more individual, that he had a stronger and stranger note of his own, destined to echo in distant lands, in like manner we cherish Hawthorne, because he had a power of sustained narrative. . . . a piercing insight into hidden crannies of the human conscience; and we were not annoyed that his 'Puritan preoccupation with the moral forces invalidates his purely aesthetic appeal'—to borrow an apt phrase from Mr. Brownell. Here again we have failed to see that Poe had a keener intellect, and that he had a firmer mastery of narrative.

"We have dumbly recoiled from the result of Poe's withdrawal beyond the realm of morality. His writings have not the richness which comes from an understanding of ethical problems; and this is due partly to his temperament and partly to his resentment against the uninspired didacticism prevalent in American literature half a century ago. Poe did not deal with conduct, and he had therefore only a very restricted section of life to present—a section far too restricted for us Americans who look to literature for an explanation of the problems of existence. What Poe had to offer was what we sorely needed—and what we did not know that we needed—art. He gave us an invaluable example of technical dexterity; and he called attention to the abiding value of perfection of form, adroitness of structure, harmony of detail, and certainty of execution."

"And now the time has come at last when his own people can afford to learn from other nations how to value

Poe aright. His deficiencies need not be hidden or diminished, and there is no profit in denying them; but his individual achievement is equally indisputable. He performed a most useful service to American letters in setting a standard of faithful workmanship and of consummate craftsmanship. His position in the American branch of English literature may not be the highest of all, but it is lofty enough; and it is beyond question."

## A Sweet Fresh Morning

It was a sweet fresh morning, late in the spring—those loveliest of hours that unite the seasons, like the shimmering question of green or blue in the feathers of a peacock. He [Malcolm] had set out an hour before the rest, and now, a little way within the park was coaxing Kelpie to stand, that he might taste the morning in peace. The sun was but a few degrees above the horizon, shining with all his heart, and the earth was taking the shine with all hers. . . . The trees were covered with baby leaves, half wrapped in their swaddling clothes, and their breath was a warm aromatic odor in the glittering air. . . . For Kelpie, she was as full of life as if she had been meant for a winged horse, but by some accident of nature, the wing-cases had never opened and the wing-life was for ever trying to get out at her feet. The consequent restlessness, where there was plenty of space, as here, caused Malcolm no more discomposure than, in his old fishing days, a gale with plenty of sea-room. And the song of the larks was one with the light and the air. The budding of the trees was their way of singing but the larks beat them at that.—George MacDonald ("Marquis of Lossie.")

## Mahaut, Countess of Artois

It has been well said that "out of things unlikely and remote may be won romance and beauty." Perhaps the truth of this reflection has never been more signally exemplified than in the case of Mahaut, Countess of Artois and Burgundy, the record of whose life, in the absence of any contemporary biographer, has been ably deciphered from such commonplace material as the household accounts of her stewards. This great lady, one of the greatest patrons of art of her time, lived at the end of the Thirteenth and the beginning of the Fourteenth Century. She was a great-niece of St. Louis. No poet has sung of her. It is merely through the prose of daily expenditure that she is made known to us. She stands before us, not the ideal creation of the medieval romancer, but a real woman. . . . When in 1302 Mahaut took over the reins of government in Artois, Paris was the great center of art and literature, . . . a condition largely due to the genius of Philip Augustus, fostered by succeeding kings. Thither from far and near, flocked scholars, poets and artists alike. Some of these took up their abode permanently within its walls. Others, passing to and fro, thus creating that constant interchange of thought which is essential. . . . So that it was said that "the goddess of wisdom after having dwelt in Athens and Rome had taken up her abode in Paris." There, at least twice a year, came Mahaut to her sumptuous dwelling, the Hotel d'Artois, situated near the temple and extending with its gardens and its outbuildings to the walls built by Philip Augustus. Here all who loved the arts and learning were made welcome and it is interesting to think it possible, nay even probable, that durance one of her many sojourns there she may have met and talked with Dante. Among the special treasures

to be found there, mention is made of four figure pictures, one of which is said to have been of Roman workmanship, and round in form, certainly, as far as is known, a rarity at the time. We also find a record of finely wrought and embroidered tapestries on the walls, and of windows paneled either with armored bearings and figures or with simple foliage like the delicate ivy and hawthorn to be seen encircling the pages of books of hours of the Fourteenth Century. . . . In the large hall were tables on trestles, easily removed before the dance began. Minstrels or jugglers displayed their skill. . . . But if the hall was somewhat sparsely furnished, its ceiling and walls (the latter on occasions hung with embroideries carried from castle to castle as the Countess journeyed) were made bright with color and beautiful with design.—From "Six Medieval Ladies—Mahaut, Comtesse d'Artois."

## The Forester's Experience

It has been the experience of every forester, as he goes about the country, to be told that a certain mountain is impassable, that a certain trail cannot be traveled, that a certain stream cannot be crossed, and to find that mountain, trail, and stream can all be passed with little serious difficulty by a man who is willing to try. Most things said to be impossible are so only in the mind of the man whose timidity or inexperience keeps him from making the attempt. The whole story of the establishment and growth of the United States Forest Service is a story of the doing of things which the men who did them were warned in advance would be impossible. Usually the thing which "cannot be done" is well worth trying.—Gifford Pinchot.

## The Year's Progress

First came the forward darlings of the Spring, Snowdrops, and violets, and daisies white, And hanging cowslips and each pag-eant thing Whose waking wakes the season of delight.—The year's faint smiles before its burst of mirth. The soft sweet breathing babies' of the earth. Close to her warm brown bosom nestling in. That the wild winds take laughing by the chin; Then flush'd the silver glory of the May, . . . Summer's lithe daughters followed flaunting gay. Mingling their odors with the new-mown hay. The rosy aglantine, smooth, silken-cheek'd,

And amber honeysuckle, crimson-streaked; Then the prim privet with her ivory bloom. Like a pale maiden sister filled their room With blue-green leaves, and almond bitter breath. Thrusting her dainty spices up underneath. Brown, thorny arches sprinkled with the rose. Whiter than chalk that on the wild briar grows. And the cream-color'd crumbling elder-flower, Garlanded o'er with starry virgin's bow'r. Filled the green hedgerows with their heaps of bloom, And buried the deep lanes in pageant gloom. . . . —Frances Anne Kemble.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### O'Donnell and MacDonnell

EVEN those people who are quite unable to give the names of the four provinces of Ireland, who have never heard of the Pale, and to whom the Penal Acts and the commercial laws are sealed books, but who nevertheless feel themselves fully justified in holding dogmatic opinions on the subject of Home Rule, may, if they read the news in the papers from Ireland, in these days, be beginning to grasp the fact that Home Rule is essentially an Irish and not an Anglo-Irish question. That is to say, the English people long ago decided that, so far as they were concerned, Ireland might enjoy Home Rule. The opposition ever since that time has come from Ireland itself. The Orangemen and what are termed the "Loyalists" of Northern Ireland are, as a matter of fact, every bit as much Irish as are the members of the Home Rule organizations of the South. It might, indeed, come as a shock to not a few intemperate supporters of Home Rule, to learn that the Dillons and the Burkes are not Irish at all in the sense that the MacDonnells and the Kennedys are. That is to say, the Dillons are by stock French from Aquitaine, and the Burkes Norsemen from Scandinavia, whereas the MacDonnells and the Kennedys are Celts of the old Milesian settlement, and are as pure Irish as the O'Connells and the O'Briens. Consequently the real cleavage between the Irishman of the North and the Irishman of the South comes not in blood at all but in religion.

It is no good whatever arguing to the contrary, or pretending that this is not the case. The Protestant of Ulster is bitterly and implacably opposed to Home Rule, but he is opposed not as an Englishman nor as a Scotchman, but as an Irishman. When the people who discourse on the Irish question without the slightest knowledge of Ireland insist that what Ireland is attempting to escape from is the rule of the Saxon, or when the Home Rulers of the South insist that Irishmen are entitled to govern themselves without interference from England, the one ignores something he may be ignorant of, and the other something he must be perfectly acquainted with, namely that the thing which is delaying the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland is the inveterate opposition of the members of the Orange lodges and the Northern "Loyalists," themselves Irish of the Irish, to Home Rule.

It was exactly this difficulty which Mr. Asquith found himself face to face with before the war, and which Mr. Lloyd George finds himself face to face with now. Everybody knows that in a time of profound peace, Mr. Asquith hesitated to put Home Rule into effect, because he knew that the unity of Ireland would be demonstrated in blood. There were those, it is true, at that time, at Mr. Asquith's right hand, who would not have hesitated to take the plunge through blood. But even Mr. Asquith, with all the authority of the British House of Commons behind him, never had the courage to give the word, which would have brought the Carson army in collision either with the Sinn Féin regiments or else with the British regulars.

No man knows better than Mr. Redmond himself that had this been done, what has been termed the "union of hearts" would have been demonstrated with rifles and machine guns; and that Home Rule, if it had ever got under way, would have got under way in the midst of conditions which, so far from making Ireland a united nation, would have made it a thousand times less united than before. The outbreak of the war did not alter these conditions in the least. The Carson army volunteered to go to the front in proportionately enormously greater numbers than the Home Rulers in the South. But they went to the front with the distinct understanding that no advantage was to be taken of their absence. The Home Rulers of the South have never enlisted in anything like the numbers of the "Loyalists" of the North. On the contrary, they seized the opportunity of what they thought was the weakness of Great Britain, to break out in open rebellion on the side of Germany, and to attempt to burn down a city peopled with their own adherents. No man, once more, is better acquainted with these facts than Mr. Redmond. When, therefore, Mr. Redmond demands that Home Rule shall be put into operation, he demands that a break of faith be made with the North during the absence of the North's fighting men in Northern France.

Now every one knows that the government of Ireland by England and Scotland, in the past, has been atrocious. Every one who understands anything of the question, knows all about the penal laws and the commercial legislation of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. The truth about these has been stated in these columns, repeatedly and explicitly, with a fullness and a remorselessness which most of those who denounce the Castle government and English rule, without knowing anything at all about them, would be unable to imitate. This, however, does not in the least affect the question that the quarrel today is a quarrel between Irishmen, and that it is a quarrel between Irishmen over religion. Mr. Redmond may or may not be wise in refusing the half loaf, of Home Rule minus the six counties, and demanding the whole loaf or nothing. But what Mr. Redmond, incidentally, wants the English Government to undertake is the responsibility of coercing the North of Ireland. What he is demanding that they should do, is to send troops to demonstrate the "union of hearts" with a battle. No English statesman is willing to do this, and Mr. Redmond himself would hesitate very long, and think very much oftener than twice, before he did it, if he happened to be in power, and the responsibility his.

The fact is that the Irish question cannot and never will be solved that way. It will be solved only when the North and the South agree amicably to some *modus vivendi*. Mr. Lloyd George, who knows this perfectly well, has, at last, shifted the responsibility from his own

shoulders on to those of the Irish themselves. He has made the Home Rule party, in short, two offers. The first, which is the half loaf, consisted of Home Rule for Ireland minus the six counties, and has been declined. The second, which is for a convention of all Ireland, North and South, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Celt and Saxon, to settle the question, has been accepted. When that convention meets, if the South convinces the North of its good faith, and induces it to agree to a *modus vivendi*, no people in the whole world will be more contented than the English and the Scots. If, however, the Irish continue to differ, as they have differed in the past, the Home Rule question will remain what it has been since the days of Mr. Parnell, not in the least a battle between Great Britain and Ireland but a battle between the Irish themselves.

### Anglo-Spanish Agreement

THE maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement, which was arranged by the Marquis de Cortina, during his recent visit to England, and now awaits ratification by the Spanish Government, is, apparently, causing a considerable stir amongst the German propagandists in Spain. The Germanophile press very generally declares that the ratification of the agreement would be "neither more nor less than a rupture of neutrality"; whilst the extreme section of that press insists that the agreement is, of itself, an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups.

Without, for an instant, going into the question of whether or not the agreement does, in fact, constitute a breach of neutrality, there can be no question, with anyone possessing a knowledge of the facts, that nothing less than some such agreement as that arrived at will meet even the most urgent needs of Spain at the present juncture. Spain, like every other neutral country, has been placed in serious difficulties by the war, in the matter of securing certain essential supplies, especially coal; whilst the tremendous shortage of shipping, due, not only to the depredations of the German submarine, but to the great diversion of merchant vessels to military purposes, has crippled her export trade, and caused vast accumulations of certain products, such as oranges, for instance, which cannot possibly be disposed of at home. By the agreement recently come to between the two Governments, the United Kingdom has agreed to supply Spain with 150,000 tons of coal a month, and has largely modified the embargo which has, for some time, been placed on the importation into the United Kingdom of Spanish oranges. In return, Spain agrees to export to the United Kingdom as much ore as may be needed, and to repeal the law, passed some time ago, under which sales or temporary transfer of Spanish shipping to foreign owners was forbidden.

The agreement is, as a matter of fact, the most ordinary trade convention, and is, in effect, no different from the agreement come to more than a year ago between France and Spain, by which the French Government, at a critical moment, economically, for Spain, agreed to secure a large part of the supplies for the French armies in the field from the other side of the Pyrenees. Spanish statesmen, indeed, have not made any attempt to conceal the fact that the present agreement is, from first to last, of Spanish seeking. Any dispassionate consideration of the question must lead to the conviction that the preponderance of advantage likely to result from it will be on the Spanish side.

### Food Control

PRESIDENT WILSON is asking Congress to confer upon the Executive powers which will enable him to deal with the food situation at the beginning, as other among the leading nations at war have been forced to deal with it in the end. The other nations refrained from grappling with the problem until they were positively forced to do so. Profiting by their experience, it is the judgment of President Wilson, and of thousands of his fellow citizens, that the time to grapple with the question is before, rather than after, it has compelled attention. There is no serious shortage of foodstuffs in the United States today. The thing is to see that there shall be none. On the pretense, belief, or rumor of shortage, present or anticipated, prices of necessities have been running up to the exorbitant, and almost to the prohibitive, point. Fancied shortage on the part of the consumer, as a consequence of artificial shortage resulting from inefficient distribution and from speculation, have created conditions fully as harmful as if the apparent foodstuff deficiency were real. A factor of vital importance to the welfare of the people, even to the existence of their institutions, has been left in the control of private interests, only to be manipulated for private and selfish ends. The entrance of the country into war does not mark the awakening of its thinkers to a realization of the national peril thereby involved; it only emphasizes the need of taking immediate steps looking to a complete reversal of the situation. The conviction has been growing upon the thoughtful, not only for months, but for years, that, sooner or later, the whole matter of food production, food distribution, food marketing, and food prices must be supervised, regulated, and controlled under governmental authority.

To what extent this could and should be done, to what degree the Government could or should interpose its authority in taking over such a function, and whether or not the remedy might prove as harmful as the abuse it was intended to remove, are questions that, in the past, have operated to stay the progress of this reform, but controversy over side issues and trivialities have had to give way before the exigencies created by the mighty conflict with which the country has become identified. There is no time for controversy now. Positions must be taken in the light of whatever knowledge and wisdom the Government possesses. Prompt, positive, decisive action is demanded, and trust, confidence, and power must be reposed in the Chief Magistrate if there is to be successful leadership.

In announcing that he has chosen Herbert C. Hoover for the post of United States Food Administrator, the President assures the public that, in the exercise of the

powers which he already possesses, and of the greater powers which he is seeking, the object in view will be stimulation and conservation, not arbitrary restraint or injurious interference with the normal processes of food production. It is intended, in the administrative work to be pursued, to benefit and assist the farmer, as well as all others who play a legitimate part in the preparation, distribution, and marketing of foodstuffs.

There will be a full inquiry into the existing available stocks of foodstuffs, and into the costs and practices of the various food-producing and distributing trades; the prevention of all unwarranted hoarding of every kind, and of the control of foodstuffs by persons who are not in any legitimate sense producers, dealers, or traders; the requisitioning, when necessary for the public use, of food supplies, and of the equipment necessary for handling them properly; the licensing of wholesome and legitimate mixtures and milling percentages, and the prohibition of unnecessary or wasteful use of foods.

This covers very completely the demands of the emergency. The legitimate is to be encouraged; the illegitimate is to be discouraged, even to the extent of expropriation; where private ownership is stubborn or disobedient, public operation will step in. Nothing more could be reasonably asked for a beginning. Congress will be expected, in this, as in other instances, to hold up the President's hands, and, incidentally, to enable Mr. Hoover to prove that the solution of the Belgian feeding problem did not exhaust either his patience or his ingenuity.

### Guam

Few more prevalent and persistent mistakes are made by the people of the United States, so far as geography is concerned, than that which associates the Island of Guam intimately with the Philippines. As a matter of fact, its principal town, Agaña, is just about as close to Manila as Kansas City is to New York. That is to say, the Philippine group and the Ladrone group are about 1500 miles apart. Guam is that distance east of Manila, nearly the same distance southeast of Yokohama, and 5000 usually placid miles west of San Francisco. It is the largest of the seventeen islands forming the Ladrone, sometimes called the Mariana Archipelago, and is the smallest of the insular possessions of the United States.

When the island was ceded by Spain to the United States, by Article 2 of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on September 10, 1898, the little that was known about the place or its people encouraged humorous paragraphs and musical comedy writers to make heavy drafts on their imagination, and so, for a time, Guam was regarded as in the nature of a joke. It lent itself readily to the requirements of comic opera, and when it ceased to entertain, it ceased to interest the larger portion of the public. The history of the island had, however, been tragic, rather than amusing. Guam had been occupied originally by Chamorros, intelligent people, most of whom perished under Spanish rule. Immigrants from the Philippines had largely taken their place, and these were so ignorant that the island population became little better than savage. The later incursion of Tagalogs and Malays, however, helped to neutralize conditions, and when the United States seized the island, on June 10, 1898, the population was found to be engaged, rather perfunctorily, in the agricultural and fishing industries. The natives, from the beginning, evinced a friendly disposition toward the invaders, and their tractability has greatly aided the work carried on, during the last nineteen years, for their general improvement.

The possession has been continuously under the control of the Navy Department, and under the governorship of a naval officer. For a number of years after it became United States territory, or from the time it ceased to yield copy for the humorous paragraph and the comic playwright, until about four years ago, little more than passing notice had been taken of its progress. Meanwhile the natives had been taught, and in every manner encouraged, in the art of agriculture, and were shipping the products of the island, such as copra, coconuts, rice, and sugar, to merchants in Manila and other places; never until the early fall of 1913, however, was Guam placed regularly and formally on the trade map. It had, of course, been an important naval station, and it had received frequent calls, not only from warships, but from merchant vessels, but it had not been on a regular route or lane of commerce until, at the time referred to, the naval transport steamer Supply was ordered to make four regular trips annually between the island and Manila.

United States occupation has spelled progress for Guam and its people. Their advancement in every respect is plainly seen by those who have watched the affairs of the island since 1898. A great deal of money and time have been given to experiments with the soil, that have not been altogether successful, and one of the latest results determined is that, while white potatoes cannot be grown there, cotton can be produced profitably. Not until 1916 was a bank established in Guam, and this innovation is regarded as a long step forward. In the same year over \$4500 was spent on public improvements. This meant that, with the cheap labor available, it was possible by this expenditure to construct 5036 yards of new roads and streets. The native population, under improved sanitary conditions, is steadily growing. It had reached 13,285 in 1916. But most encouraging of all the improvements is the advancement in education. The annual expenditure on the schools, exclusive of buildings, is over \$2500. Very substantial school-houses have been erected, with the result that the schools have a daily attendance of 1674, and the number of teachers employed is 133. Illiterates are becoming fewer, and the knowledge of the English language is increasing; yet the percentage of the population able to read and write is still small.

Commercially, the island is doing very well. An increase in imports has been shown annually, with great regularity, for several years. In 1916 the total was \$329,503, or an increase of \$35,938 over the previous year. The imports are only in part from the United States. A large business is done with Japan. The exchange is in native products, but it is not yet sufficient to show a balance for the island. Guam is not, and prob-

ably never can be, an important possession, but it is, in many respects, a most attractive one. Naval officers and sailors have generally expressed a liking for it. If there is little enterprise among the people, they are at least tranquil, and, from all appearances, are contented and happy under the rule of the United States.

### Notes and Comments

It is a pity that some of the gentlemen who attempt to keep the world informed as to what their neighbors are saying or doing, do not show a little more regard for what those neighbors are saying in what they themselves are doing. Thus, for some time past people have been puzzling as to what the Russian proclamation did say on the subject of annexations. First a certain agency announced that it had declared that there were to be no annexations and no contributions. Then, after an interval, this was improved to no annexations and no indemnities, and all by way of showing how the Russian support of the Allies in the war was going to piece under the strain of the revolution. Now that the Russian papers are available, however, it appears that what the proclamation did say was that Russia did not desire any forced annexations or any contributions, which is just a trifle different from either of the two other versions of what the Provisional Government was supposed to have said, but never did say.

AMONG the expected guests of the American Press Humorists at their annual gathering, in New York, next month, will be Charles Bertrand Lewis. Comparatively few will recognize him by that name, for his celebrity as a writer of humorous matter was gained under the nom de guerre of "M. Quad." His sketches of everyday experiences in the columns of the Detroit Free Press were widely read and enjoyed during a long period. "M. Quad," who borrowed his literary name from the printer's case, has often been described as a typical American, and a typical western American, humorist of the "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Fat Contributor," "Danbury News Man" school, and the description has not been far astray. In recent years he has devoted himself to a more serious kind of literature, over, or under, his own and less familiar name.

One shadeless First of May  
I walked a toasty way,  
And incontinently sighed  
For the country, fresh and wide,  
When my dust-laden eyes  
Saw, with a glad surprise,  
Four blue butterflies.  
They floated through the heavy air  
As if from Paradise they were  
Newly come.  
It is their home.

Thus did a great Lancashire paper give welcome to the 1st of May. "The merry month of May" was hailed, in old Lancashire and Cheshire, by the singing of May carols. The town of Swinton had its "Mayers" who went their rounds in April, bringing their carolling to a finish on May Eve. The party consisted of five or six men who accompanied themselves with fiddle, flute and clarinet. The refrain of their "New May Song," "And the baziers are sweet in the morning of May," recalls the old Lancashire weavers' particular partiality for the auricula, and their fame as successful growers of the flower. "Bazier" is a corruption of "bear's ear," and is the auricula's folk name.

THE fact that the present year is the centenary of the inauguration of the cooperative movement, in the United Kingdom, makes the following announcement from the Manchester Herald of just one hundred years ago particularly interesting: "In the next page of this paper," the Herald announced, "our readers will find the much-talked-of plan for the maintenance of the poor, by Mr. Owen, at full length. It will be read with much interest, not only on account of the great importance of the subject, but because the author is known to many of our readers from his former residence in Manchester." Robert Owen was, of course, the father of the cooperative movement in England.

"DRIFT SEEDS," blown by chance winds, clothe the hedgerows in loveliness. The turn of a corner, the bend in a lane, and behold some marvel of color and fragrance. The echo of nature comes drifting into the cities, from whence pristine beauty has fled, transmitted through the printed page of book, magazine or daily paper. Not to be disdained is the stirring of the imagination which, back of the printed page, reveals the vision of some distant, perhaps altogether faded, loveliness, some "glade filled with a crimson mist, caused by myriads of fox-gloves." There is a pen picture, a casual reference in a letter to the press, yet how it beckons to an excursion in the fields of fancy and of memory.

THE Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma are going into the food-supply movement with hearts and hands. Every head of a family among them is said to be responding promptly to the request of the bureau agents that he shall plant at least one acre more than usual this spring. This should mean an increase in the area commonly under their cultivation of 100,000 acres. The Five Civilized Tribes, by the way, are the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, and the Seminoles. These numbered, in 1915, about 118,000. The time is not far distant when the term "civilized," as applied exclusively to the Five Tribes, will be manifestly invidious.

ADVOCATES of equal suffrage who have devoted much time to its promotion are turning their activities into other channels, now that the success of that cause appears to be assured. The Ontario Equal Suffrage League may be cited as an illustration. That body has reorganized, under the name Ontario Citizens' League, and has adopted a platform including a number of needed reforms. Temperance promulgators will doubtless pursue a similar course, on the arrival of national prohibition. Workers for civic progress are certain to find plenty to do, if not in one field, then in another.